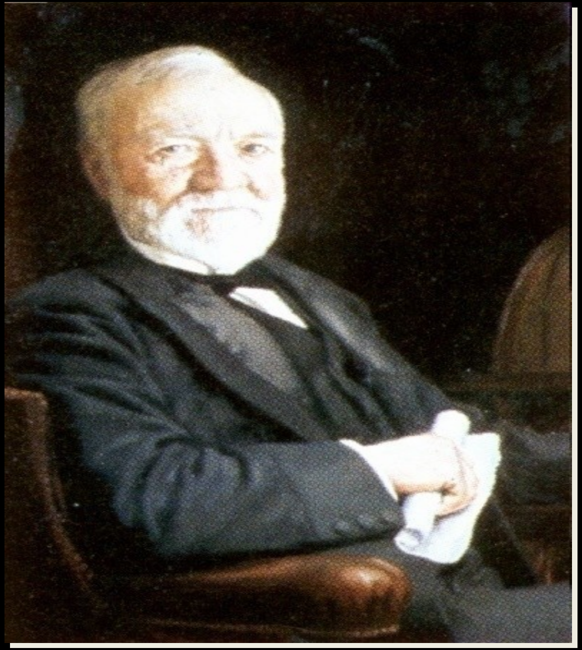
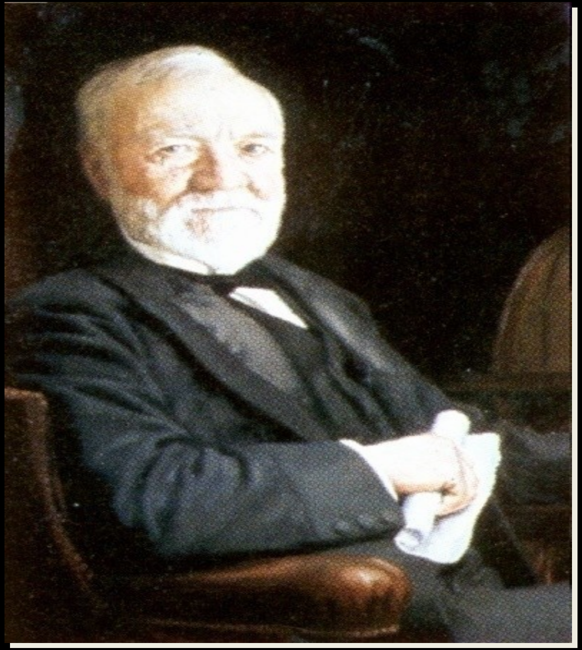
But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and *be* ready always to *give* an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear:

1 Peter 3:15 (KJV)



Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate, was once said to be America’s richest man.

Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, ed. John C. Van Dyke (1920; reprint, Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1986), 327.

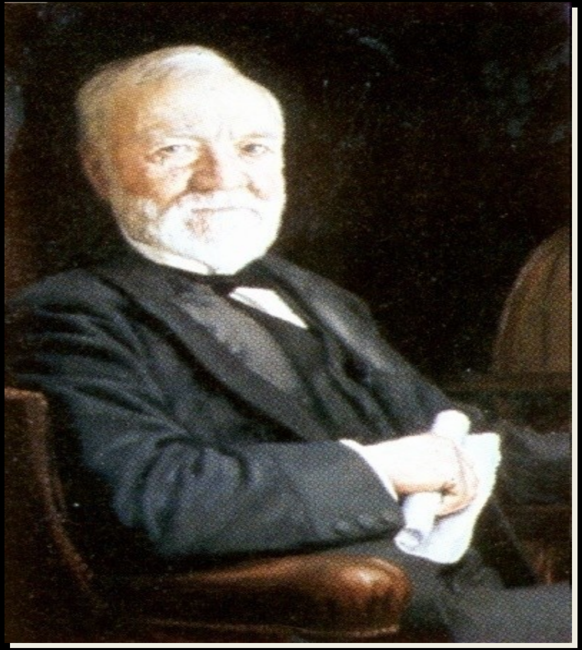


Though raised a Christian,

He became an atheist.

He wrote in his autobiography:

Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, ed. John C. Van Dyke (1920; reprint, Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1986), 327.

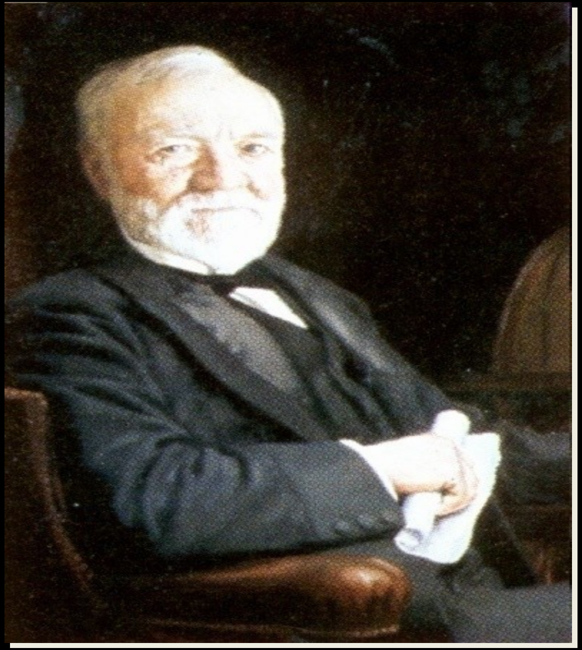


“When I, along with three or four of my boon companions, was in this stage of doubt about theology, …

Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, ed. John C. Van Dyke (1920; reprint, Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1986), 327.

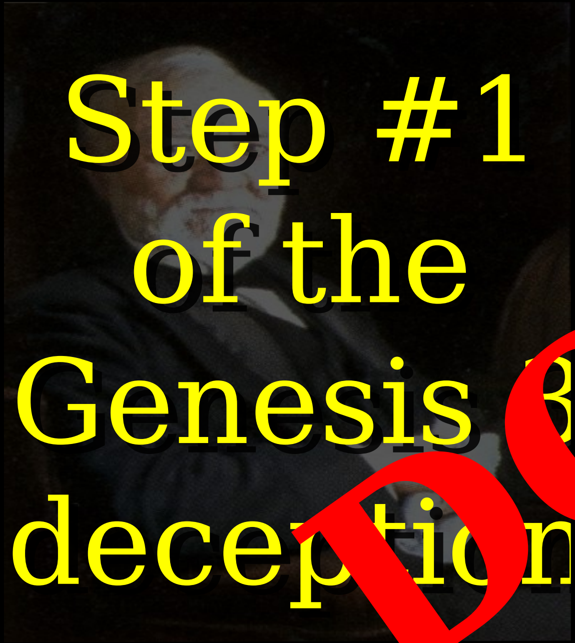
I came fortunately upon Darwin’s and Spencer’s works. . . . I remember that light came as in a flood and all was clear.

Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, ed. John C. Van Dyke (1920; reprint, Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1986), 327.



Not only had I got rid of theology and the supernatural, but I had found the truth of evolution.”

Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, ed. John C. Van Dyke (1920; reprint, Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1986), 327.



Step #1 of the Genesis 3 deception.

DOUBT

"When I, along with three or four of my boon companions, was in this stage of doubt about theology, …

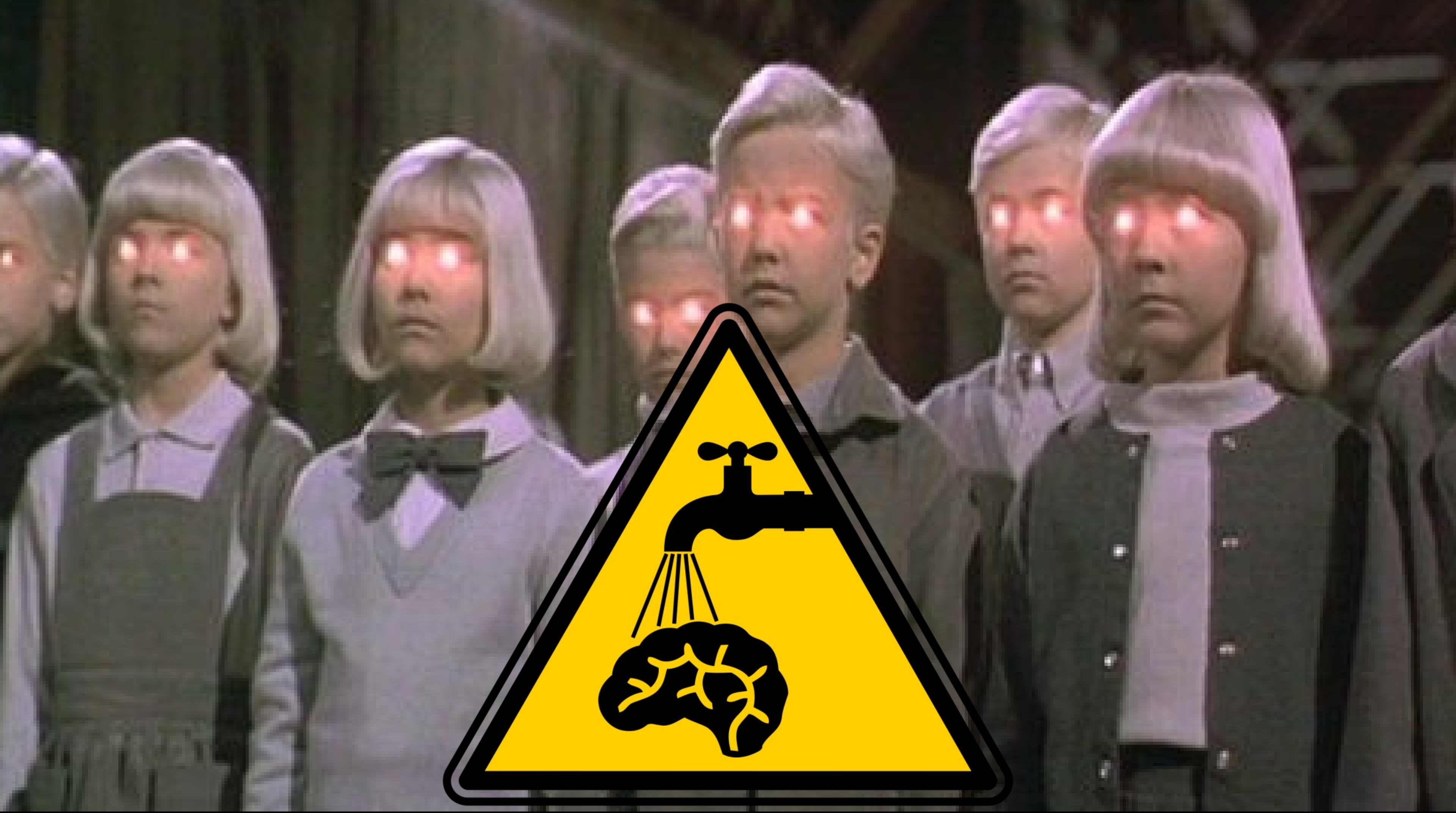
Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, ed. John C. Van Dyke (1920; reprint, Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1986), 327.

Step #2 of the Genesis 3 deception.

DENY

I came fortunately upon Darwin’s and Spencer’s works. . . . I remember that light came as in a flood and all was clear.

Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie, ed. John C. Van Dyke (1920; reprint, Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1986), 327.



Once upon a time...

A man left home jogging. He jogged a little ways and turned left. He jogged a little ways and turned left. He jogged a little ways, turned left and jogged back home.

As he was jogging home, he noticed two masked men waiting for him at home.

1. Who were the masked men?
2. Why did he leave home jogging?

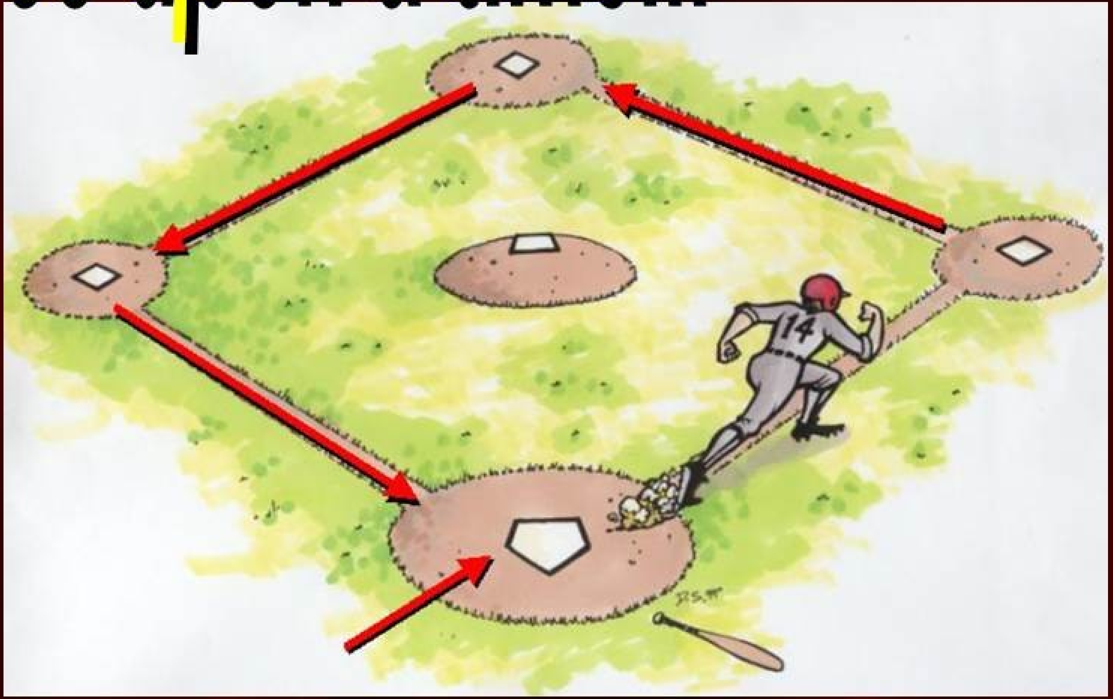
Once upon a time...

A man left home jogging. He jogged a little ways and turned left. He jogged a little ways and turned left. He jogged a little ways, turned left and jogged back home.

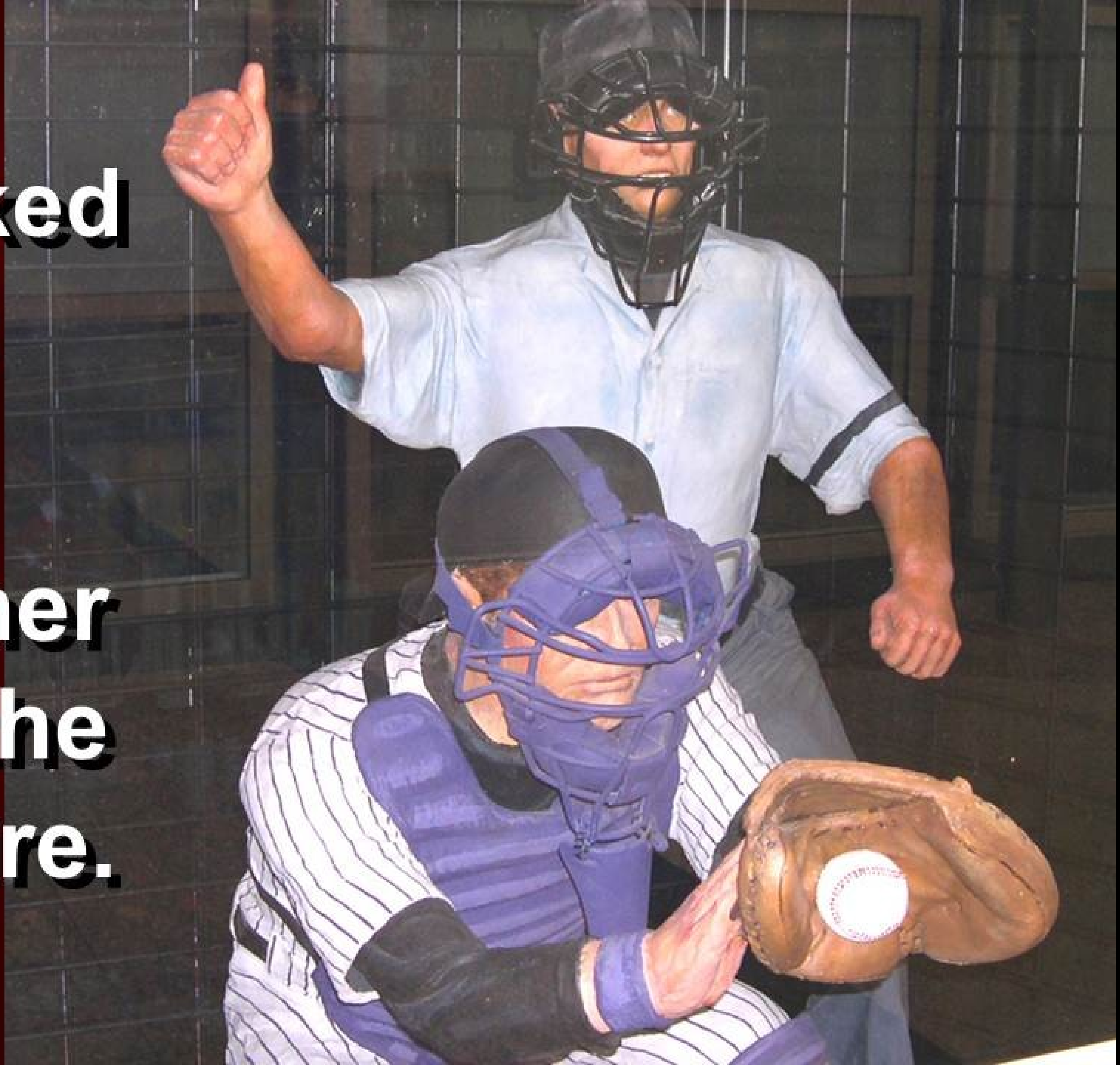
As he was jogging home, he noticed two masked men waiting for him at home.

1. Who were the masked men?
2. Why did he leave home jogging?

Once upon a time...

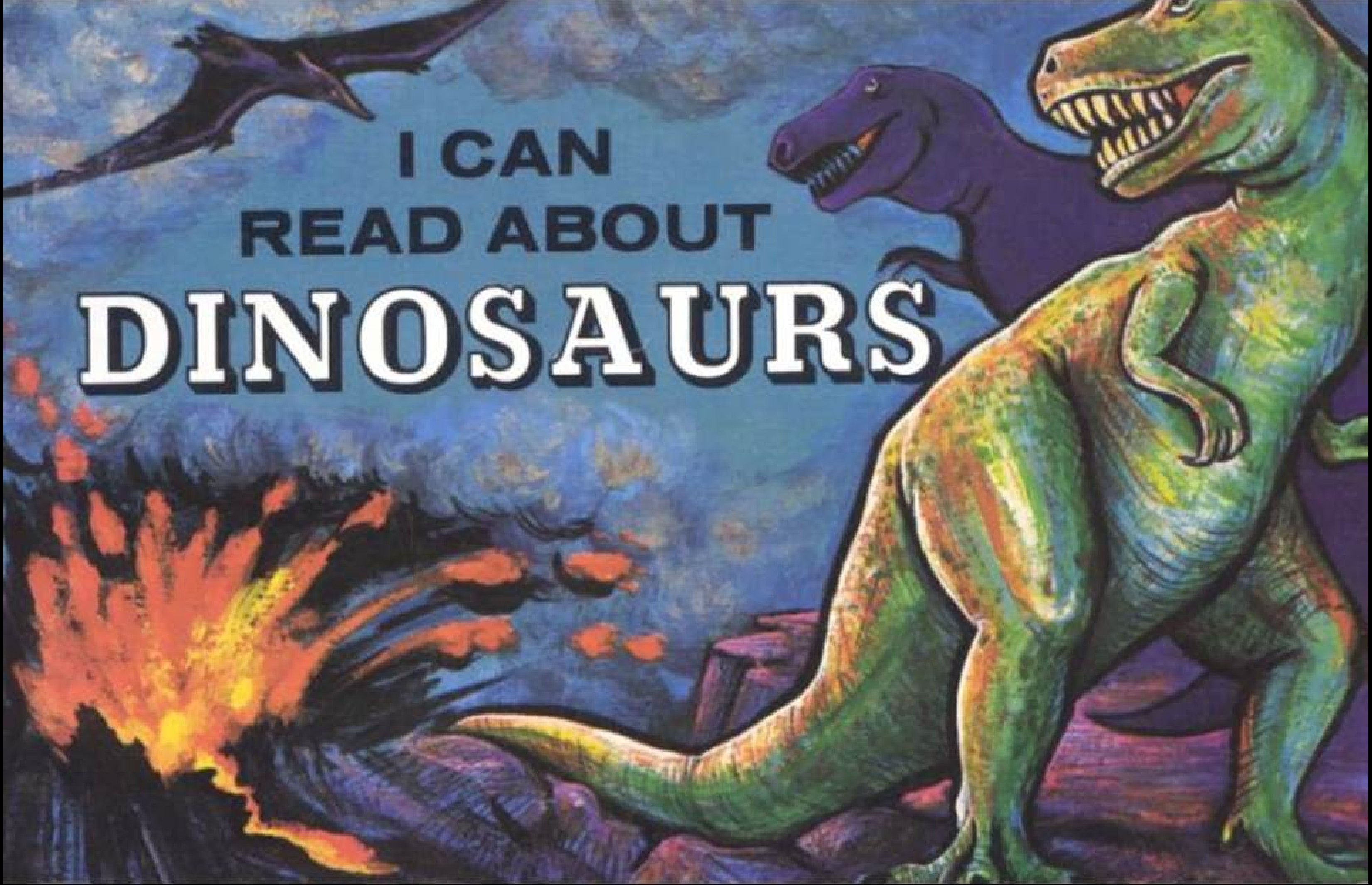


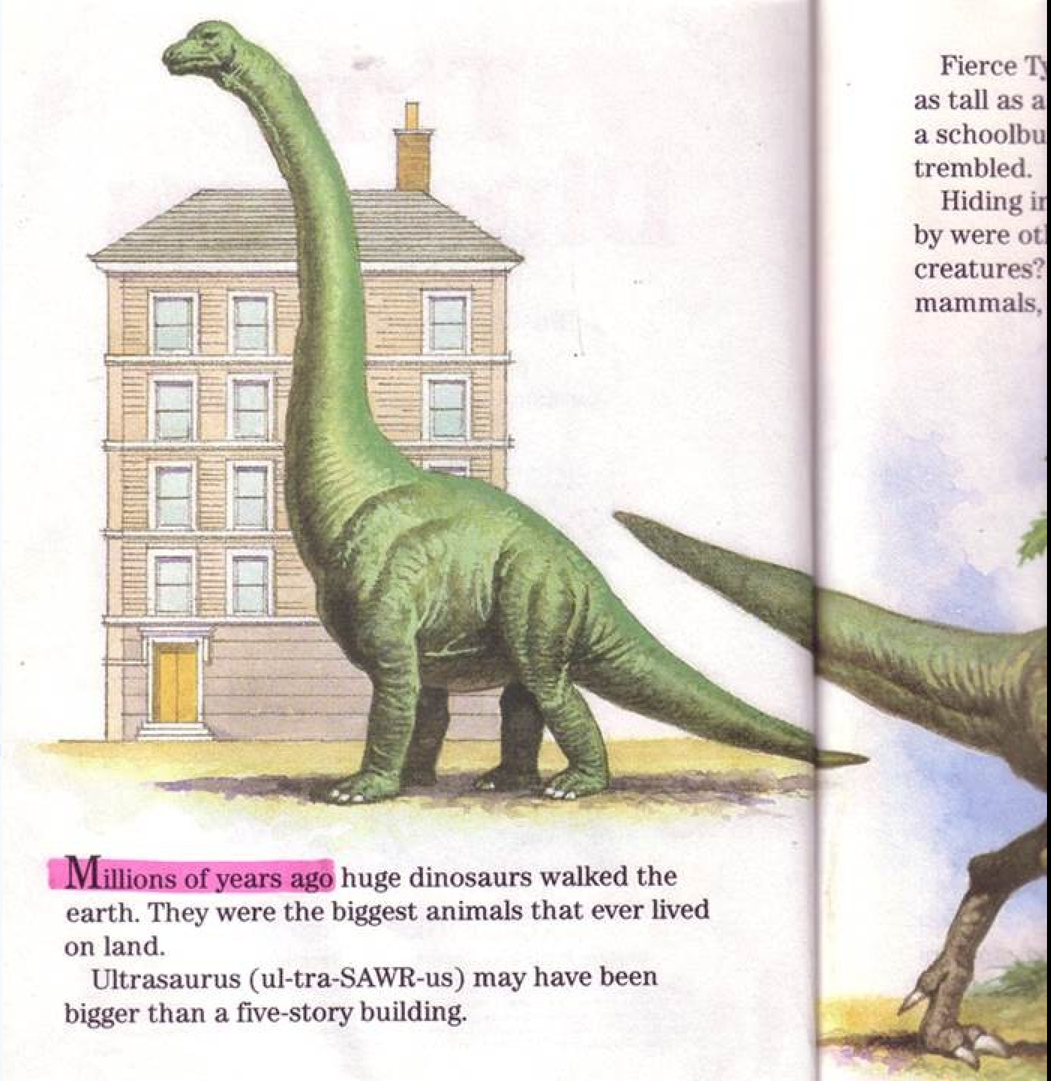
A man left home jogging.



Two masked men:

The catcher and the umpire.


I CAN
READ ABOUT
DINOSAURS



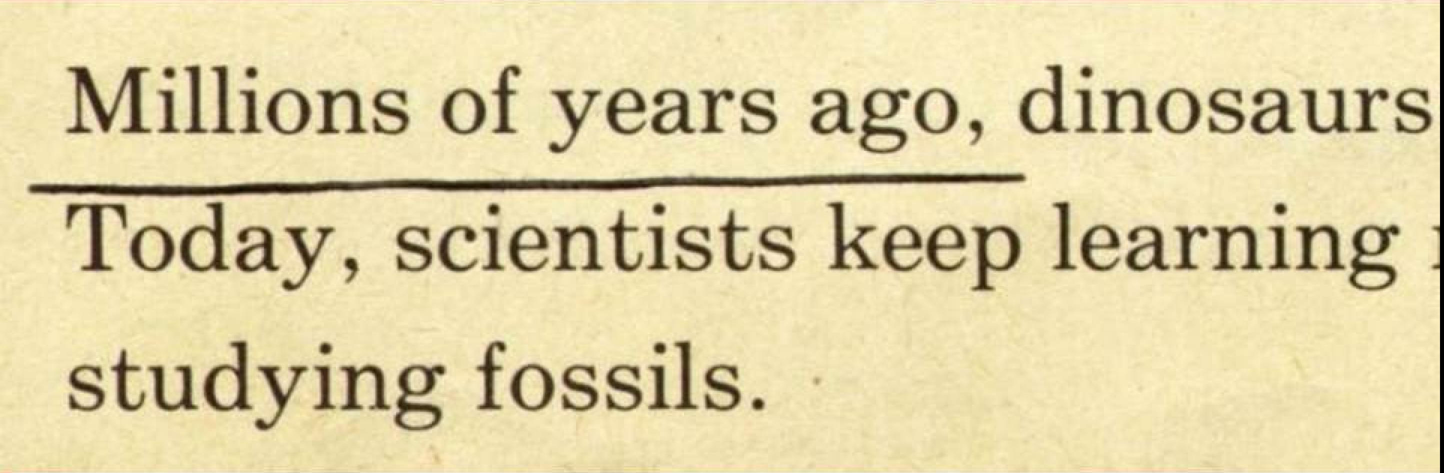
Millions of years ago huge dinosaurs walked the earth. They were the biggest animals that ever lived on land.

Ultrasaurus (ul-tra-SAWR-us) may have been bigger than a five-story building.

Fierce Ty
as tall as a
a schoolbu
trembled.
Hiding ir
by were ot
creatures?
mammals,

Tiny Dinosaurs
Little Golden
Book

This is calling Jesus a liar!



Millions of years ago, dinosaurs

Today, scientists keep learning

studying fossils.

I Can Read About Prehistoric Animals

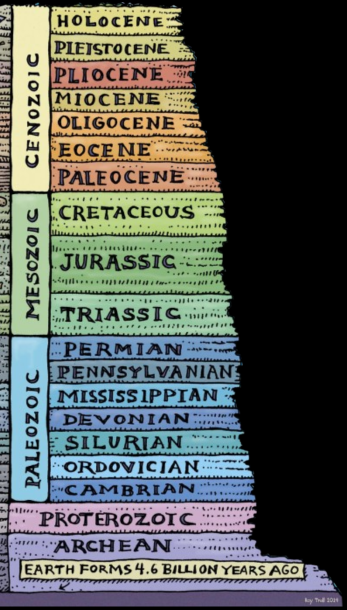
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y4tdNNjDYc8

94
DIVISION
TRUE BLUE

How old are the ...

Rock?

Fossils?


CENOZOIC
HOLOCENE
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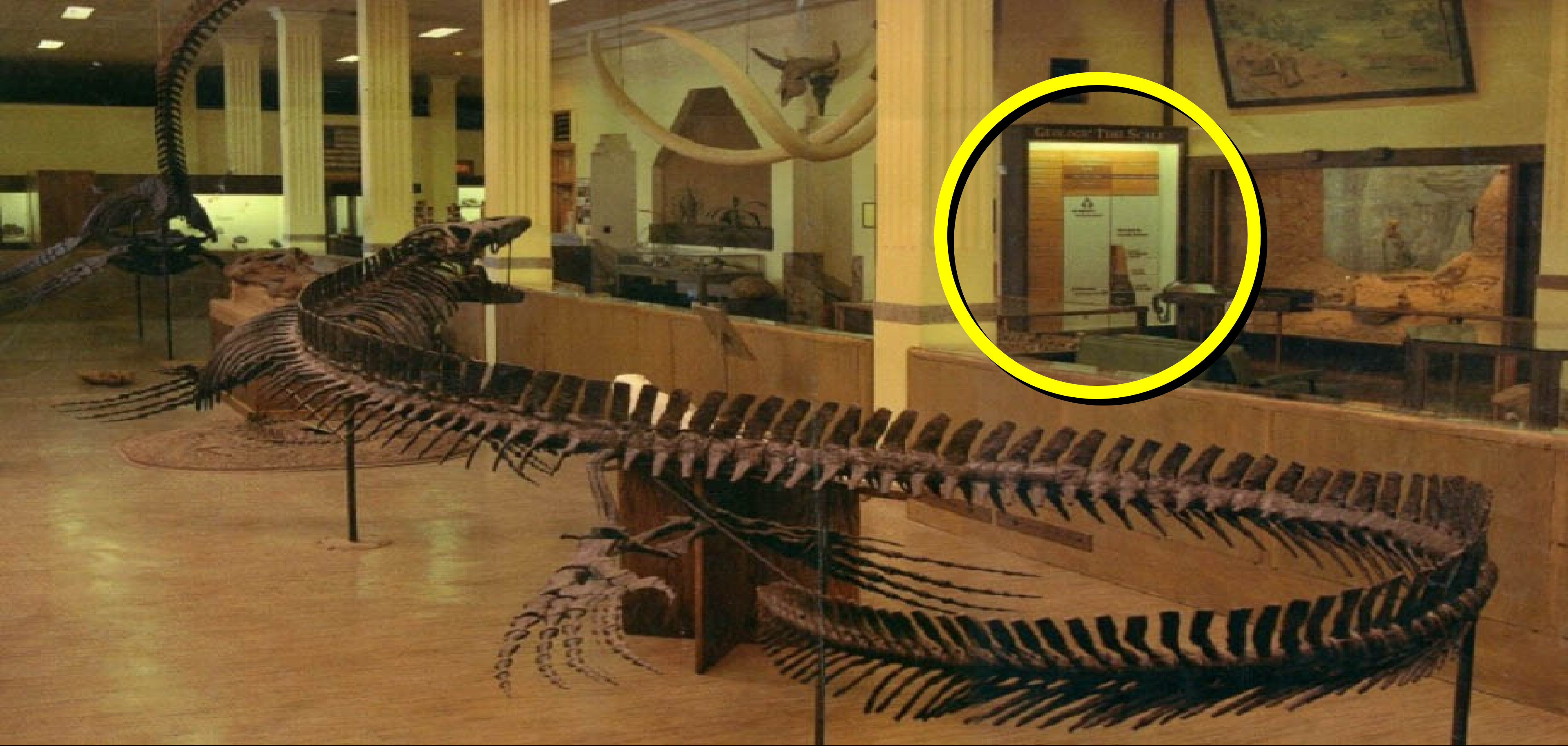
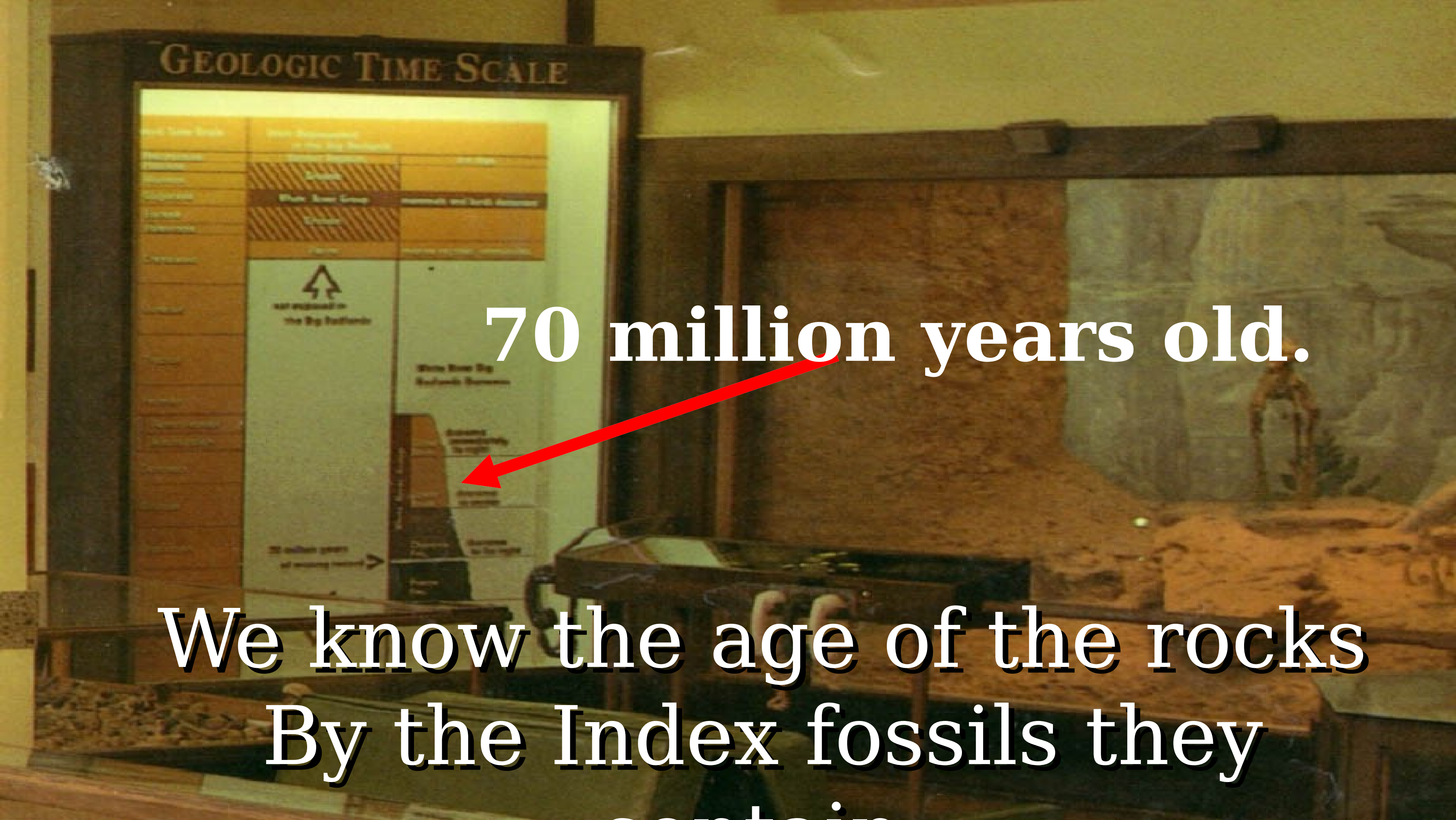
MESOZOIC
CRETACEOUS
JURASSIC
TRIASSIC
PALEOZOIC
PERMIAN
PENNSYLVANIAN
MISSISSIPPIAN
DEVONIAN
SILURIAN
ORDOVICIAN
CAMBRIAN
PROTEROZOIC
ARCHEAN
EARTH FORMS 4.6 BILLION YEARS AGO
Ray Troll 2019

?

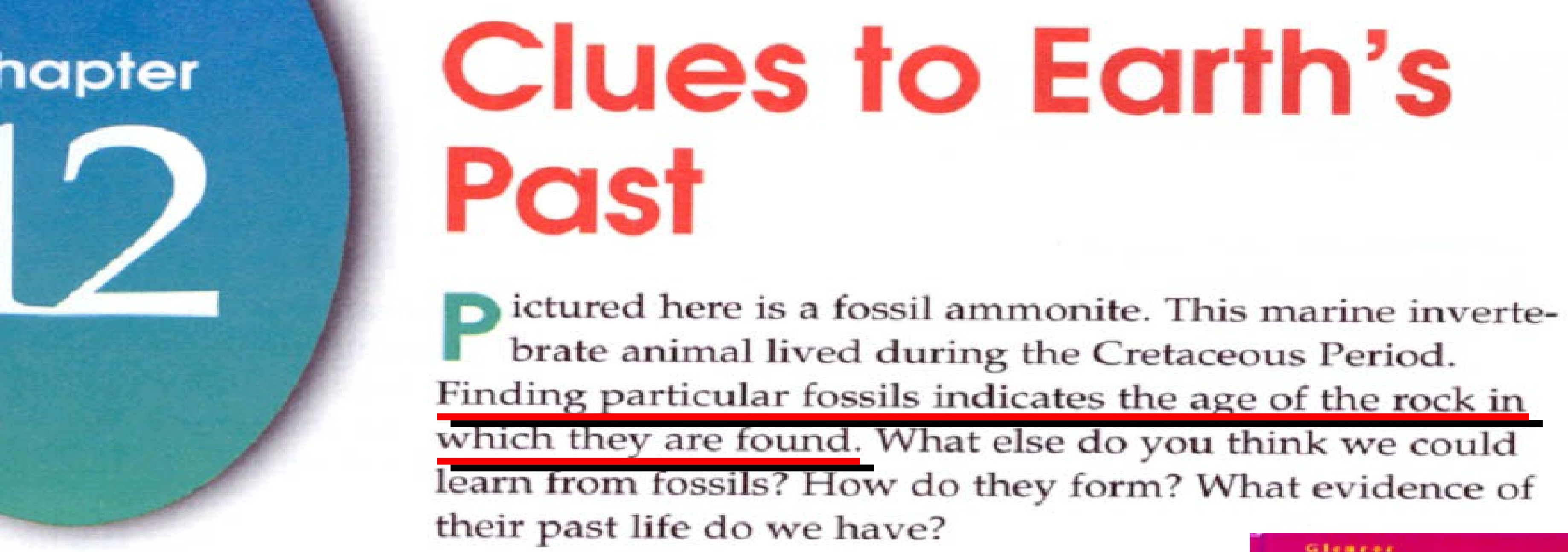

Geologic Time Scale

School of Mines Museum, Rapid City, S.D.


GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE

70 million years old.

We know the age of the rocks
By the Index fossils they
contain



hapter
12

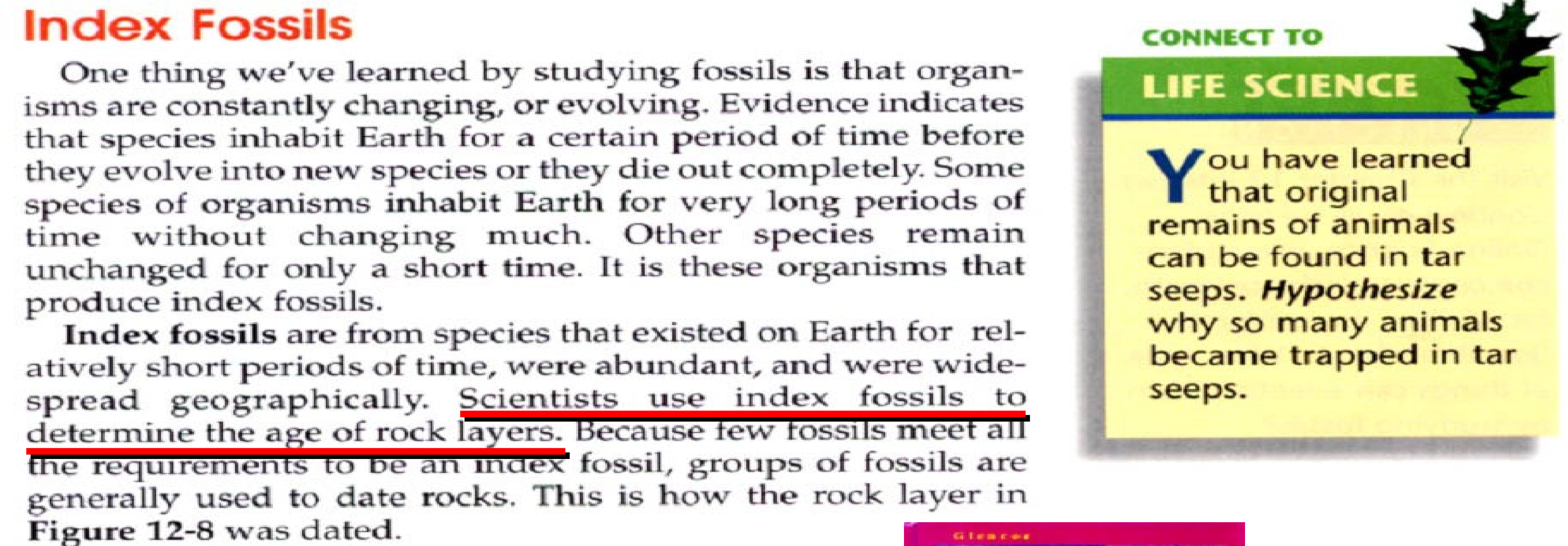
Clues to Earth's Past

Pictured here is a fossil ammonite. This marine invertebrate animal lived during the Cretaceous Period. Finding particular fossils indicates the age of the rock in which they are found. What else do you think we could learn from fossils? How do they form? What evidence of their past life do we have?

The age of the layers are determinedby the index fossils found in it. P. 358

Glenco *Earth Science* 1999, p. 325

EARTH
SCIENCE



Index Fossils

One thing we've learned by studying fossils is that organisms are constantly changing, or evolving. Evidence indicates that species inhabit Earth for a certain period of time before they evolve into new species or they die out completely. Some species of organisms inhabit Earth for very long periods of time without changing much. Other species remain unchanged for only a short time. It is these organisms that produce index fossils.

Index fossils are from species that existed on Earth for relatively short periods of time, were abundant, and were widespread geographically. Scientists use index fossils to determine the age of rock layers. Because few fossils meet all the requirements to be an index fossil, groups of fossils are generally used to date rocks. This is how the rock layer in **Figure 12-8** was dated.

CONNECT TO

LIFE SCIENCE

You have learned that original remains of animals can be found in tar seeps. ***Hypothesize*** why so many animals became trapped in tar seeps.

12-1 Fossils 331

Index fossils date the rock layers.

Glenco *Earth Science* 1999, p. 331

Glencoe
EARTH
SCIENCE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA
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“Index fossils are the basis for defining boundaries in the geologic time scale”

https://www.britannica.com/science/index-fossil

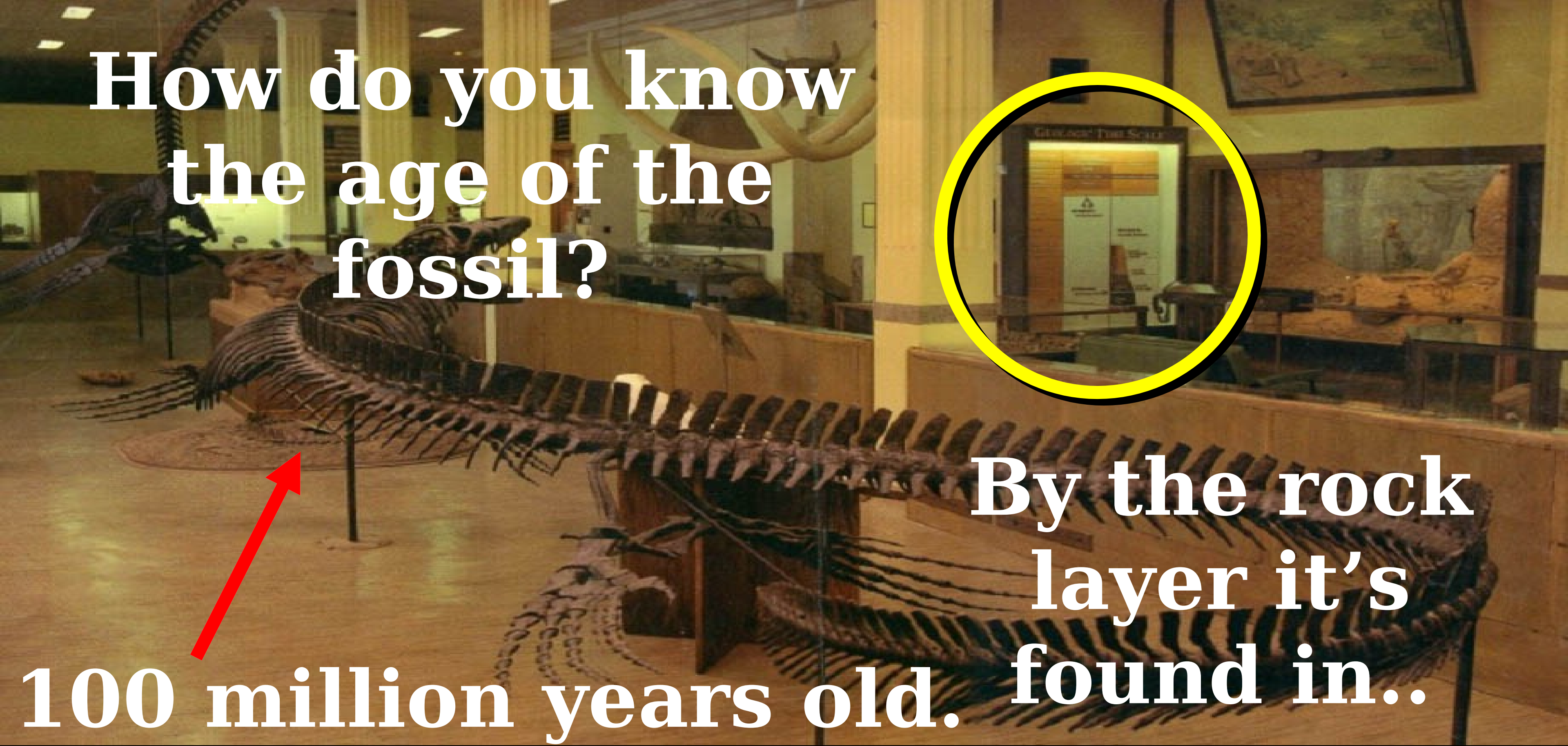
Cambridge Dictionary

English Dictionary

Index Fossil noun us/ˈɪn·deks ˌfɑs·əl/

“a fossil that is found in many places and comes from the same time in history, so that scientists can use it to decide how old certain rocks are”

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/index-fossil



How do you know the age of the fossil?

By the rock layer it’s found in..

100 million years old.

School of Mines Museum, Rapid City, S.D.

“The most common way to ascertain the age of a fossil is by determining where it is found in rock layers.”

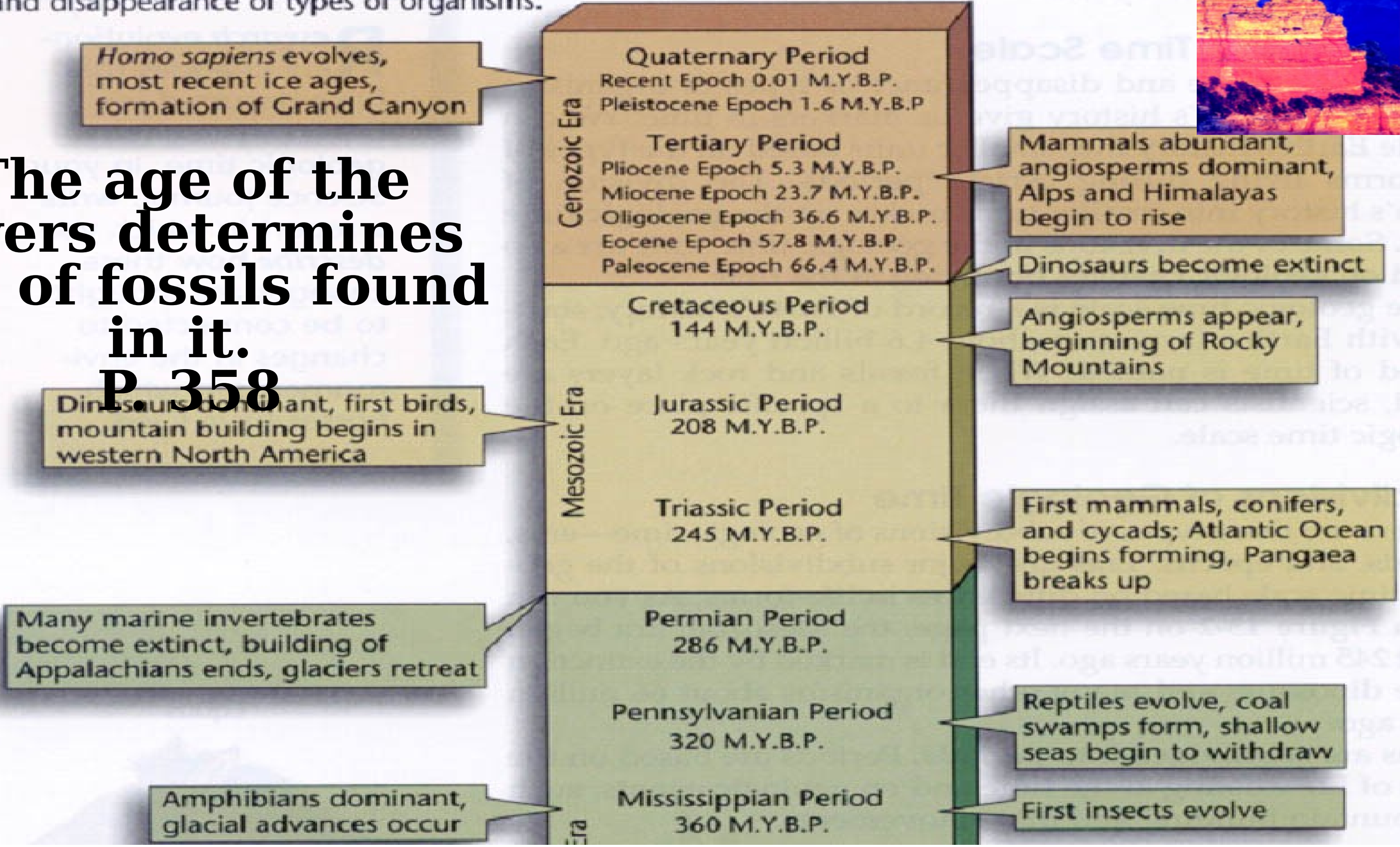
https://ebrary.net/3896/history/scientists_determine_age_fossils

Glencoe EARTH SCIENCE

The geologic time scale is divided into subunits based on geologic events and the appearance and disappearance of types of organisms.

The age of the layers determines age of fossils found in it.

P. 358


Cenozoic Era
Quaternary Period
Recent Epoch 0.01 M.Y.B.P.
Pleistocene Epoch 1.6 M.Y.B.P
Tertiary Period
Pliocene Epoch 5.3 M.Y.B.P.
Miocene Epoch 23.7 M.Y.B.P.
Oligocene Epoch 36.6 M.Y.B.P.
Eocene Epoch 57.8 M.Y.B.P.
Paleocene Epoch 66.4 M.Y.B.P.
Mesozoic Era
Cretaceous Period
144 M.Y.B.P.
Jurassic Period
208 M.Y.B.P.
Triassic Period
245 M.Y.B.P.
Permian Period
286 M.Y.B.P.
Pennsylvanian Period
320 M.Y.B.P.
Mississippian Period
360 M.Y.B.P.
Era

Homo sapiens evolves, most recent ice ages, formation of Grand Canyon

Mammals abundant, angiosperms dominant, Alps and Himalayas begin to rise

Dinosaurs become extinct

Angiosperms appear, beginning of Rocky Mountains

Dinosaurs dominant, first birds, mountain building begins in western North America

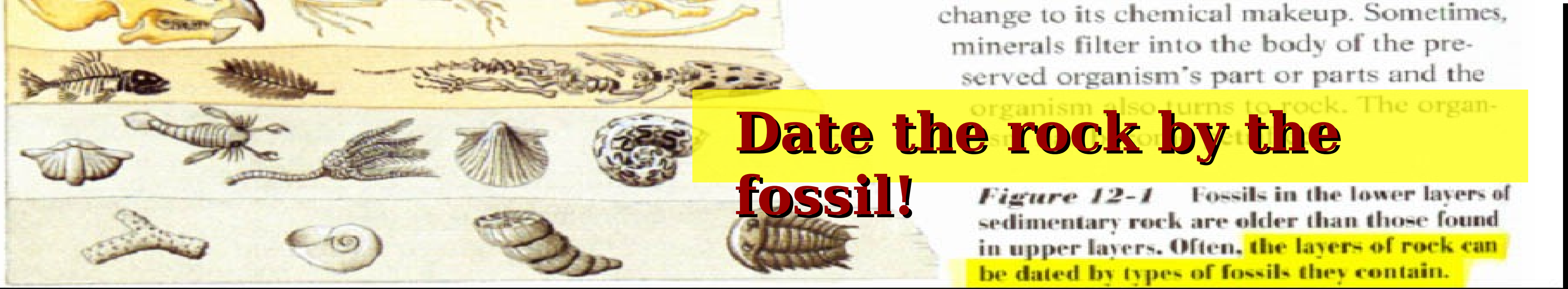
First mammals, conifers, and cycads; Atlantic Ocean begins forming, Pangaea breaks up

Many marine invertebrates become extinct, building of Appalachians ends, glaciers retreat

Reptiles evolve, coal swamps form, shallow seas begin to withdraw

Amphibians dominant, glacial advances occur

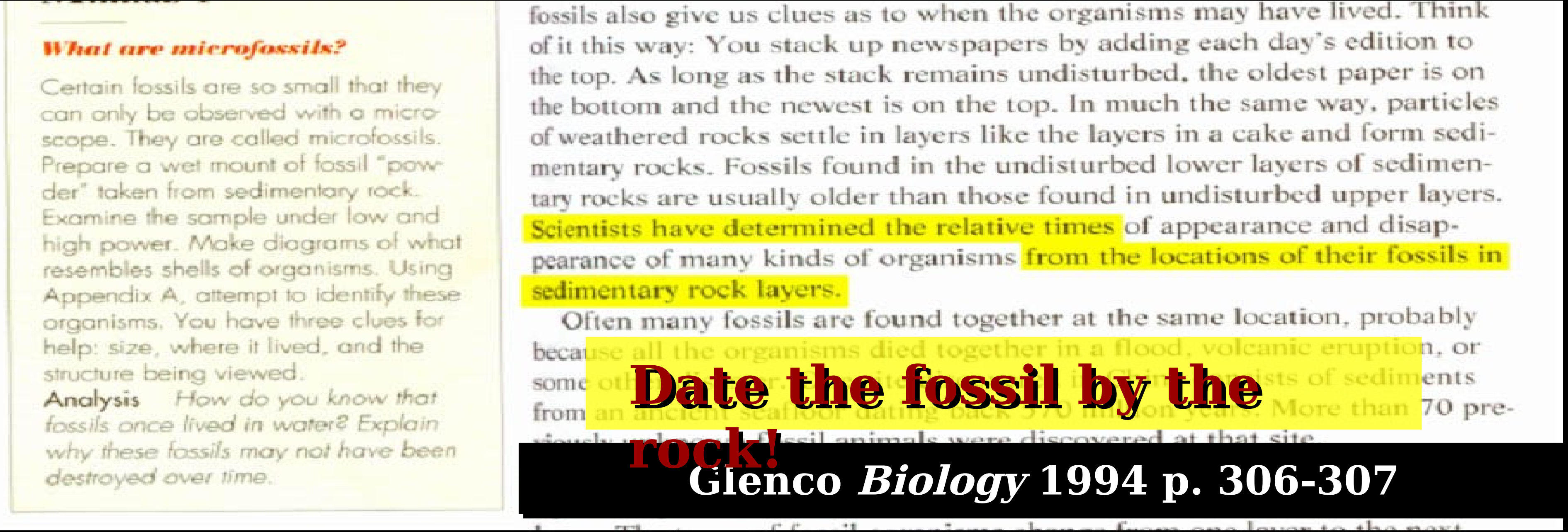
First insects evolve



change to its chemical makeup. Sometimes, minerals filter into the body of the preserved organism's part or parts and the organism also turns to rock. The organ- [illegible]

Figure 12-1 **Fossils in the lower layers of sedimentary rock are older than those found in upper layers. Often, the layers of rock can be dated by types of fossils they contain.**

Date the rock by the fossil!



What are microfossils?

Certain fossils are so small that they can only be observed with a microscope. They are called microfossils. Prepare a wet mount of fossil "powder" taken from sedimentary rock. Examine the sample under low and high power. Make diagrams of what resembles shells of organisms. Using Appendix A, attempt to identify these organisms. You have three clues for help: size, where it lived, and the structure being viewed.

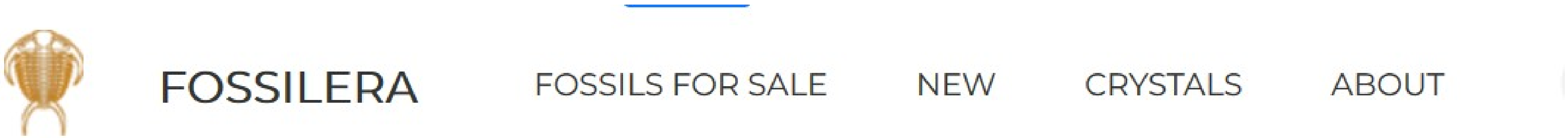
Analysis *How do you know that fossils once lived in water? Explain why these fossils may not have been destroyed over time.*

fossils also give us clues as to when the organisms may have lived. Think of it this way: You stack up newspapers by adding each day's edition to the top. As long as the stack remains undisturbed, the oldest paper is on the bottom and the newest is on the top. In much the same way, particles of weathered rocks settle in layers like the layers in a cake and form sedimentary rocks. Fossils found in the undisturbed lower layers of sedimentary rocks are usually older than those found in undisturbed upper layers. Scientists have determined the relative times of appearance and disappearance of many kinds of organisms from the locations of their fossils in sedimentary rock layers.

Often many fossils are found together at the same location, probably because all the organisms died together in a flood, volcanic eruption, or some oth[illegible] ists of sediments from an ancient seafloor dating back 570 million years. More than 70 previously unknown fossil animals were discovered at that site.

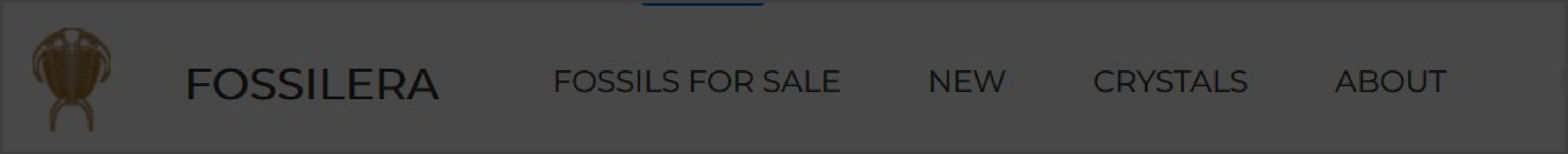
Date the fossil by the rock!

Glenco *Biology* 1994 p. 306-307


FOSSILERA
FOSSILS FOR SALE
NEW
CRYSTALS
ABOUT

So, how do we know how old a fossil is? …Relative dating is used to determine a fossils approximate age by comparing it to similar rocks and fossils of known ages.

https://www.fossilera.com/pages/dating-fossils

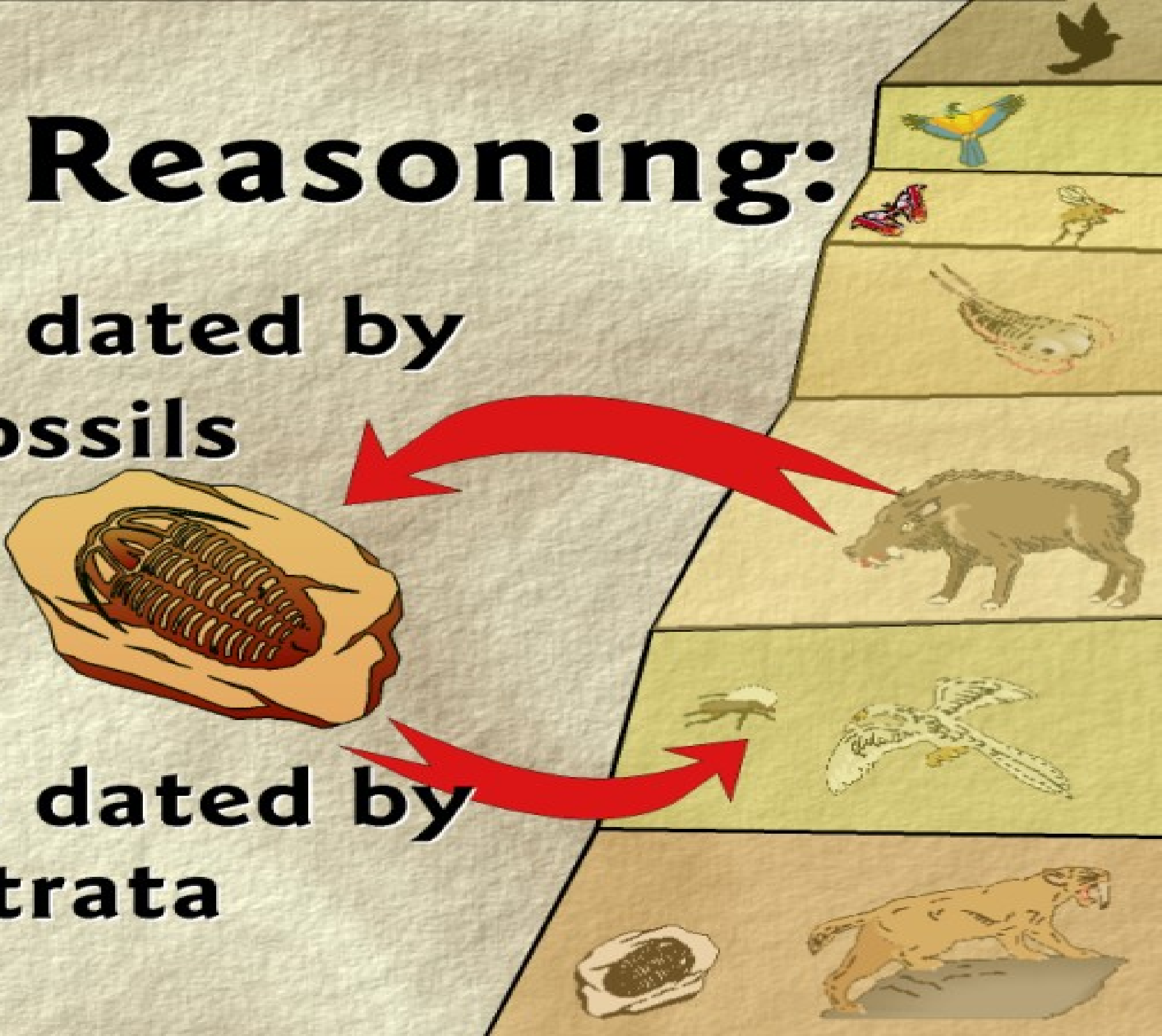

FOSSILERA
FOSSILS FOR SALE
NEW
CRYSTALS
ABOUT

So, how do we know how old a fossil is? …Relative dating is used to determine a fossils approximate age by comparing it to similar rocks and fossils of known ages.

https://www.fossilera.com/pages/dating-fossils

We know how old it is by how old we think it is!

Circular Reasoning:



Strata are dated by the fossils

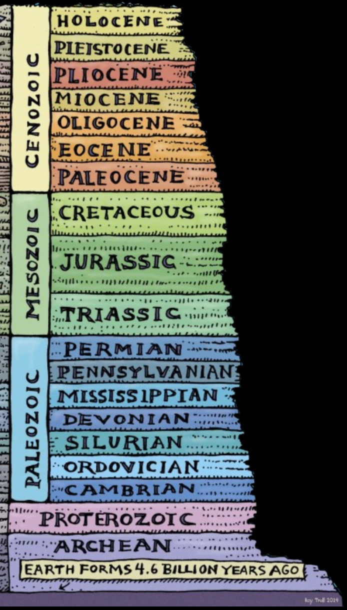
then…

Fossils are dated by the strata

How old are the …

Rock?

Fossils?


CENOZOIC
HOLOCENE
PLEISTOCENE
PLIOCENE
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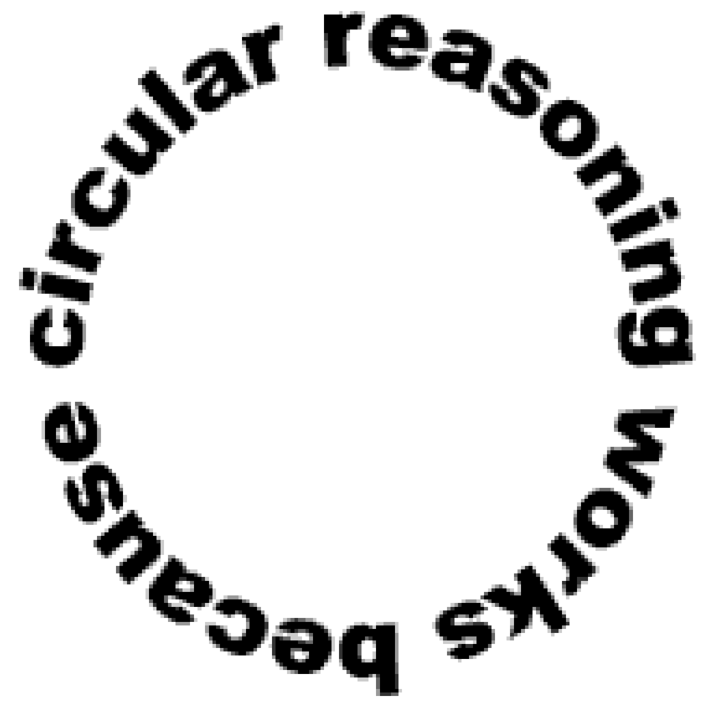
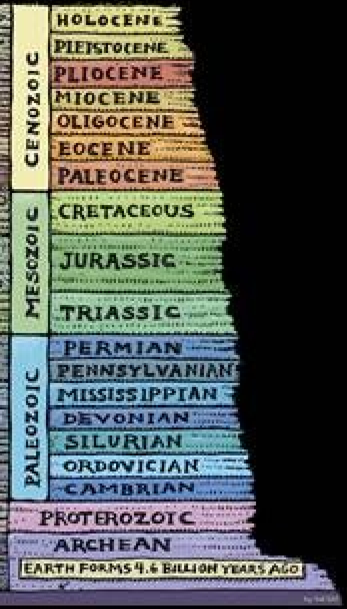
ARCHEAN
EARTH FORMS 4.6 BILLION YEARS AGO
Ray Troll 2019


circular reasoning works because

How old are the …

Rock?

Fossils?



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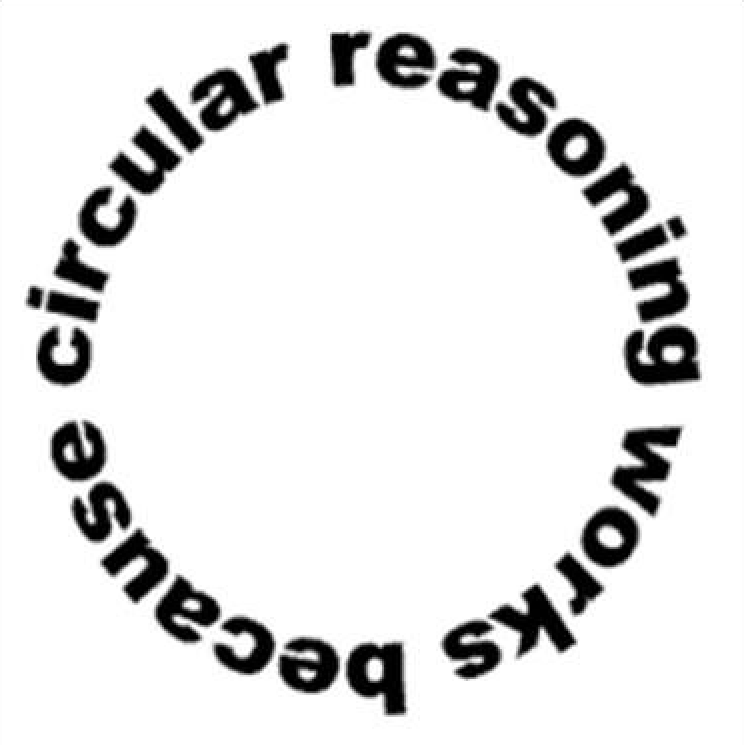
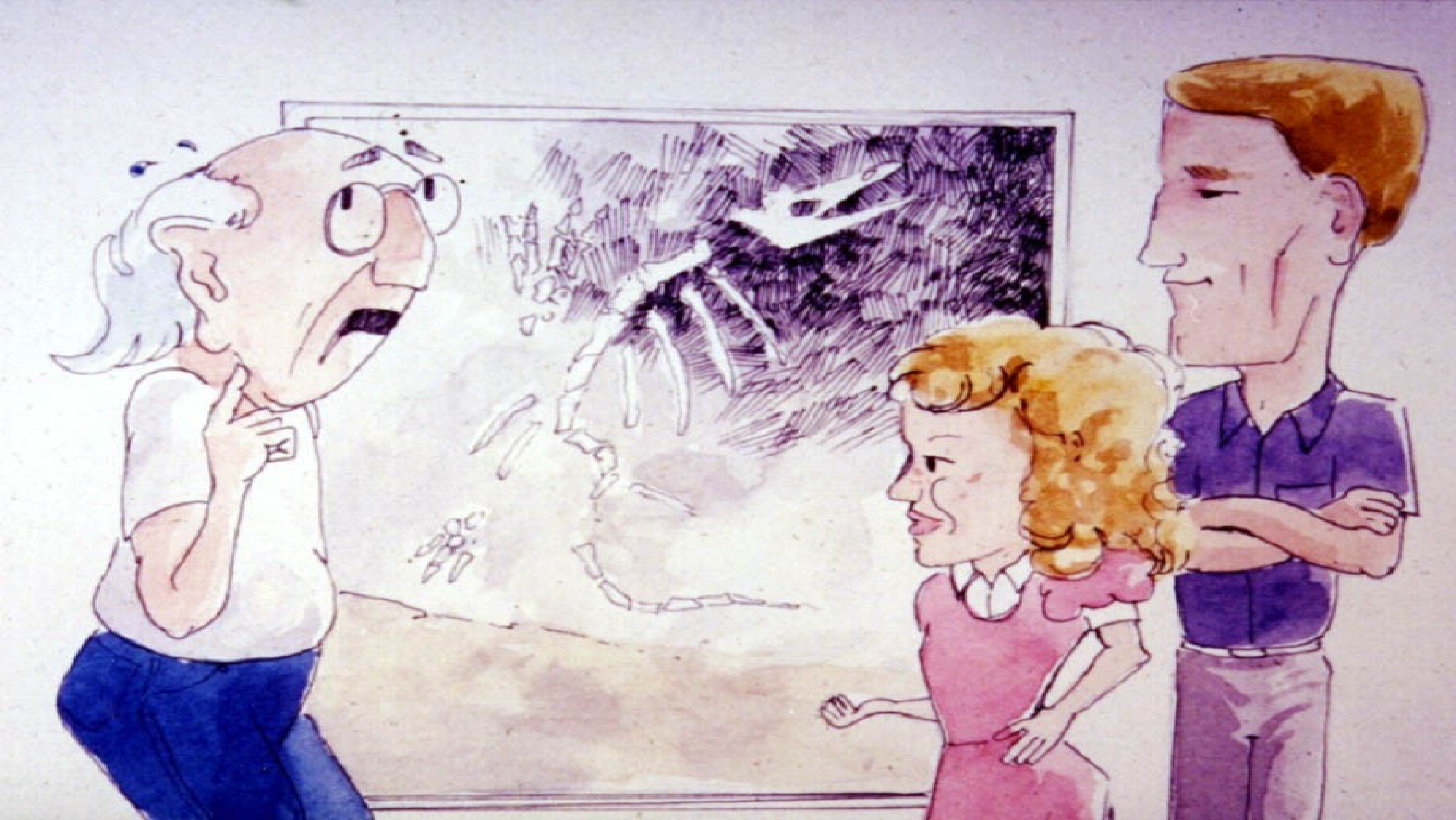
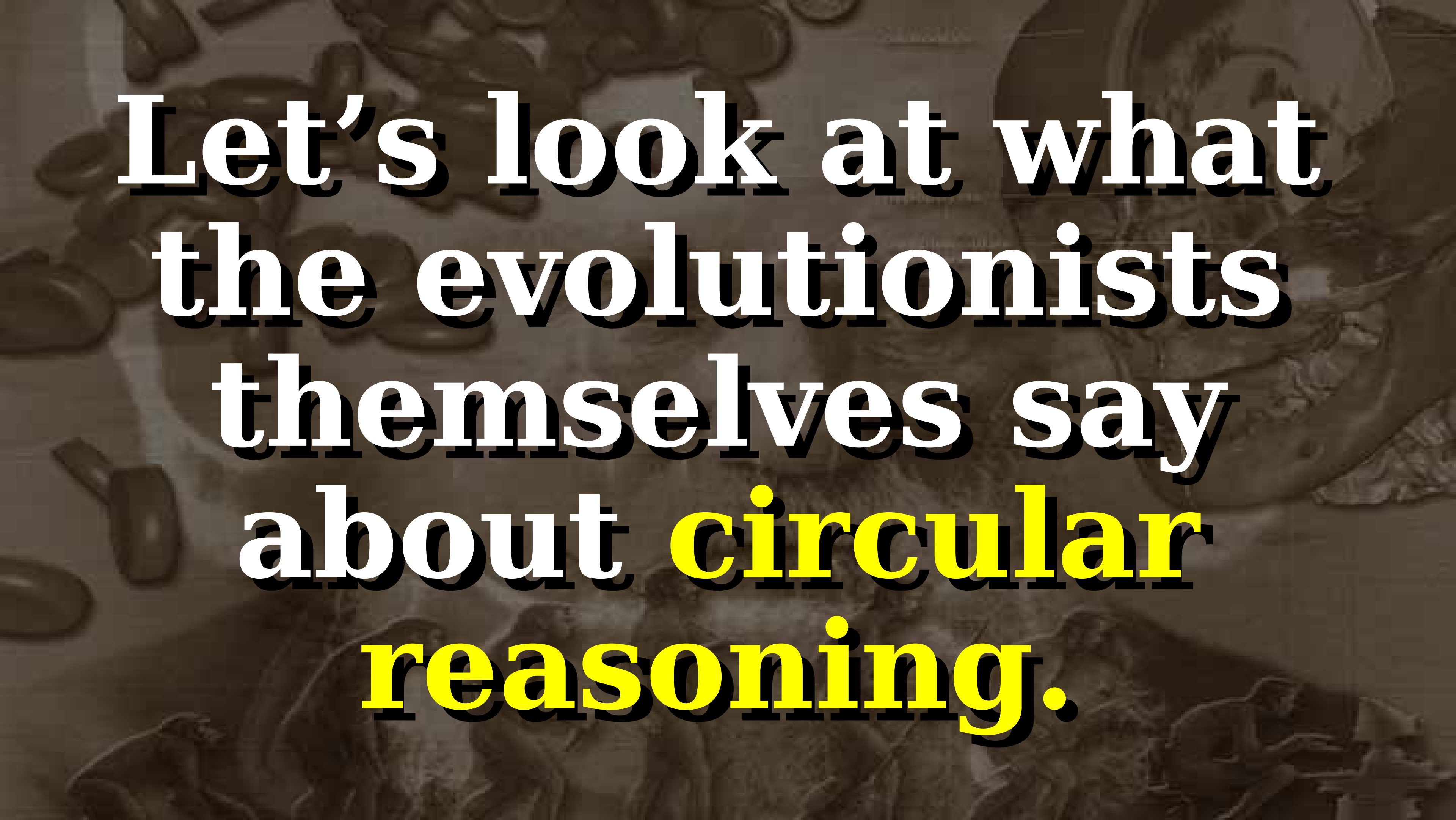


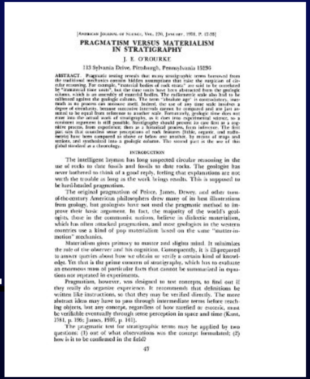
circular reasoning works because





Let’s look at what the evolutionists themselves say about circular reasoning.

"The intelligent layman has long suspected **circular reasoning** in the use of rocks to date fossils and fossils to date rocks."



[American Journal of Science, Vol. 276, January, 1976, P. 47-58]

PRAGMATISM VERSUS MATERIALISM IN STRATIGRAPHY

J. E. O'ROURKE

113 Sylvania Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15296

ABSTRACT. Pragmatic testing reveals that many stratigraphic terms borrowed from the traditional mechanics contain hidden assumptions that raise the suspicion of circular reasoning. For example, "material bodies of rock strata" are said to be correlated by "immaterial time units", but the time units have been abstracted from the geologic column, which is an assembly of material bodies. The radiometric scale also had to be calibrated against the geologic column. The term "absolute age" is contradictory, inasmuch as no process can measure itself. Indeed, the use of any time scale involves a degree of circularity, because successive intervals cannot be compared and are just assumed to be equal from reference to another scale. Fortunately, geologic time does not enter into the actual work of stratigraphy, as it does into experimental science, so a consistent argument is still possible. Stratigraphy should present its case first as a cognitive process, from experience; then as a historical process, from inference. The first part says that countless sense perceptions of rock features (lithic, organic, and mathematic) have been compared as above or below one another, by means of maps and sections, and synthesized into a geologic column. The second part is the use of this global standard as a chronology.

INTRODUCTION

The intelligent layman has long suspected circular reasoning in the use of rocks to date fossils and fossils to date rocks. The geologist has never bothered to think of a good reply, feeling that explanations are not worth the trouble as long as the work brings results. This is supposed to be hard-headed pragmatism.

The original pragmatism of Peirce, James, Dewey, and other turn-of-the-century American philosophers drew many of its best illustrations from geology, but geologists have not used the pragmatic method to improve their basic argument. In fact, the majority of the world's geologists, those in the communist nations, believe in dialectic materialism, which has often attacked pragmatism, and most geologists in the western countries use a kind of pop materialism based on the same "matter-in-motion" mechanics.

Materialism gives primacy to matter and slights mind. It minimizes the role of the observer and his cognition. Consequently, it is ill-prepared to answer queries about how we obtain or verify a certain kind of knowledge. Yet that is the prime concern of stratigraphy, which has to evaluate an enormous mass of particular facts that cannot be summarized in equations nor repeated in experiments.

Pragmatism, however, was designed to test concepts, to find out if they really do organize experience. It recommends that definitions be written like instructions, so that they may be verified directly. The more abstract ideas may have to pass through intermediate terms before reaching objects, but any concept, regardless of how rarefied or esoteric, must be verifiable eventually through sense perception in space and time (Kant, 1781, p. 196; James, 1907, p. 141).

The pragmatic test for stratigraphic terms may be applied by two questions: (1) out of what observations was the concept formulated; (2) how is it to be confirmed in the field?

47

J.E. O'Rourke, *American Journal of Science* 1976, 276:51

“The geologist has never bothered to think of a good reply, feeling the explanations are not worth the trouble as long as the work brings results.”

J.E. O’Rourke, *American Journal of Science* 1976, 276:51

http://www.ajsonline.org/content/276/1/47.extract

See also *In the Beginning* by Walt Brown p. 64

“It cannot be denied that from a strictly philosophical standpoint geologists are here arguing in a circle.”

Rastall, R. H., “Geology,” Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 10 (1949). Rastall was a lecturer in Economic Geology, University of London. P. 168

“The succession of organisms has been determined by a study of their remains embedded in the rocks, are determined by the remains of organisms that they contain.”

Rastall, R. H., “Geology,” Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 10 (1949). Rastall was a lecturer in Economic Geology, University of London P 168

"Ever since William Smith at the beginning of the 19th century, fossils have been and still are the best and most accurate method of dating and correlating the rocks in which they occur."

Ager, Derek V., "Fossil Frustrations," *New Scientist*, vol. 100 (November 10, 1983), p.

"Apart from very 'modern' examples, which are really archaeology, I can think of no cases of radioactive decay being used to date fossils."

Ager, Derek V., "Fossil Frustrations," New Scientist, vol. 100 (November 10, 1983), p. 425.

“Radiometric dating would not have been feasible if the geologic column had not been erected first.”

O’Rourke, J. E., “Pragmatism versus Materialism in Stratigraphy,” *American Journal of Science,* vol. 276 (January 1976), p. 54

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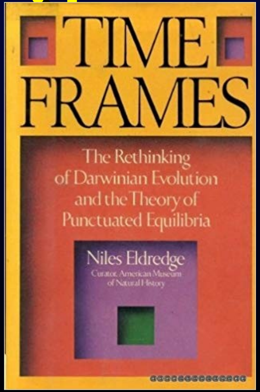
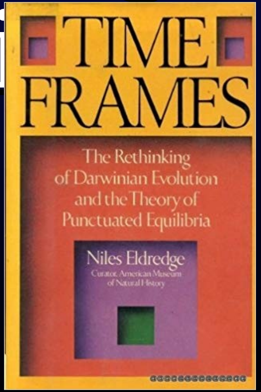
“Paleontologists cannot operate this way. There is no way simply to look at a fossil and say how old it is unless you know the age of the rocks comes from.” p. 52

Eldredge, Niles, *Time Frames: The Rethinking of Darwinian Evolution and the Theory of Punctuated Equilibria* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1985), p. 52


TIME
FRAMES
The Rethinking of Darwinian Evolution and the Theory of Punctuated Equilibria
Niles Eldredge
Curator, American Museum of Natural History

“And this poses something of a problem: if we date the rocks by their fossils, how can we then turn around and talk about patterns of evolutionary change through time in the fossil record?”


TIME FRAMES
The Rethinking of Darwinian Evolution and the Theory of Punctuated Equilibria
Niles Eldredge
Curator, American Museum of Natural History

Eldredge, Niles, *Time Frames: The Rethinking of Darwinian Evolution and the Theory of Punctuated Equilibria* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1985), p. 52

“circularity is inherent in the derivation of time scales

O’Rourke, J. E., “Pragmatism versus Materialism in Stratigraphy,” *American Journal of Science*, vol. 276 (January 1976), p. 53

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“The charge of circular reasoning in stratigraphy can be handled in several ways. It can be *ignored,* as not the proper concern of the public.”

[you have no right to question us]

O’Rourke, J. E., “Pragmatism versus Materialism in Stratigraphy,” *American Journal of Science,* vol. 276 (January 1976), p. 54

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“It can be *denied,* by calling down
the Law of Evolution. It can be
admitted, as a common practice…
Or it can be *avoided,* by
pragmatic reasoning.”

O’Rourke, J. E., “Pragmatism versus
Materialism in Stratigraphy,”
American Journal of Science, vol. 276
(January 1976), p. 54

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“Are the authorities maintaining, on the one hand, that evolution is documented by geology and, on the other that geology is documented by evolution? Isn’t this a circular argument?”

Azar, Larry, “Biologists, Help!” *Bioscience,* vol. 28 (November 1978), pp. 714. Azar was in the Department of Philosophy, Iona College

“The rocks do date the fossils, but the fossils date the rocks more accurately.”

“Stratigraphy cannot avoid this kind of reasoning if it insists.”

O’Rourke, J. E., “Pragmatism versus
Materialism in Stratigraphy,”
American Journal of Science, vol. 276
(January 1976), p. 54

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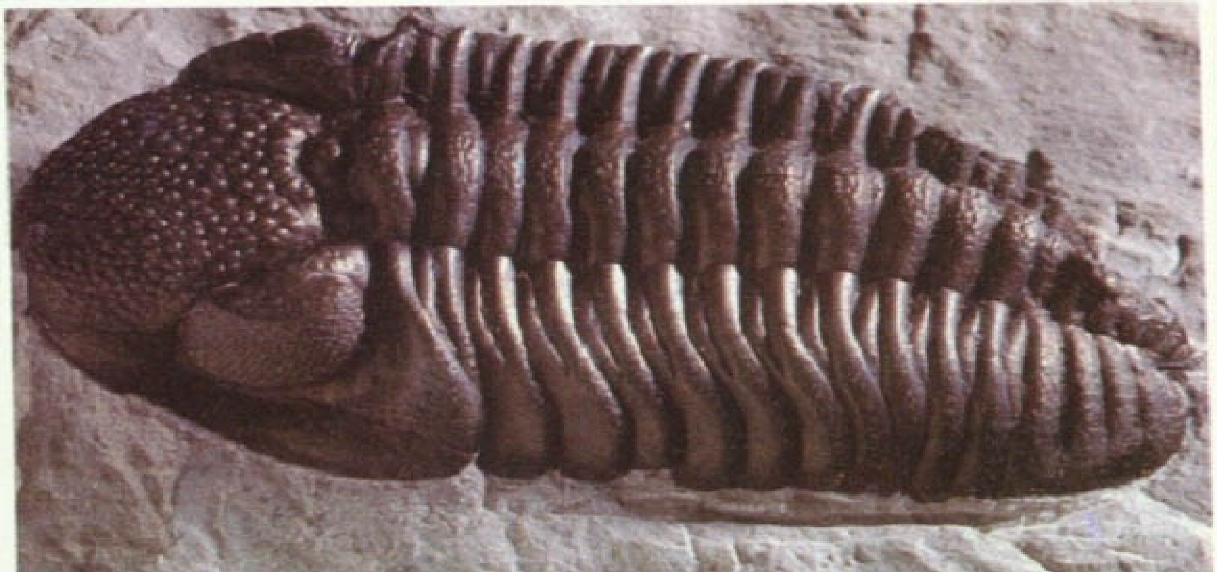
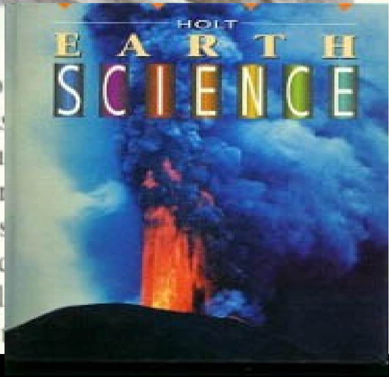


Figure 17–14. Trilobite fossils make good index fossils. If a trilobite fossil, such as this one, is found in a rock layer, the rock layer was probably formed 500 to 600 million years ago.

Index Fossils

Certain fossils are found in rock layers of only o
These fossils are called **index fossils** or *guide fos*
ered index fossils, fossils must meet certain requ
must be present in rocks scattered over a wide ar
surface. Second, index fossils must have features
guish them from all other fossil organisms. Third
from which the index fossils formed must have l
tively short span of geologic time. Fourth, they



Holt *Modern Earth Science* 1989 p. 290

“Trilobite fossils make good index fossils.
If a trilobite such as this one is found in a rock layer, the rock layer was probably formed 500 to 600 million years ago.”

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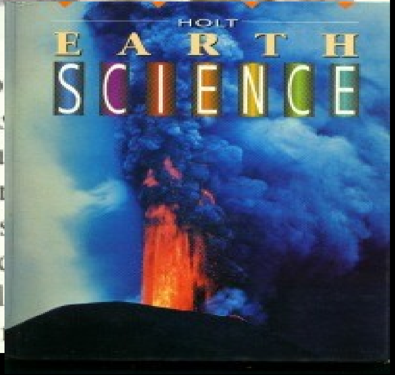
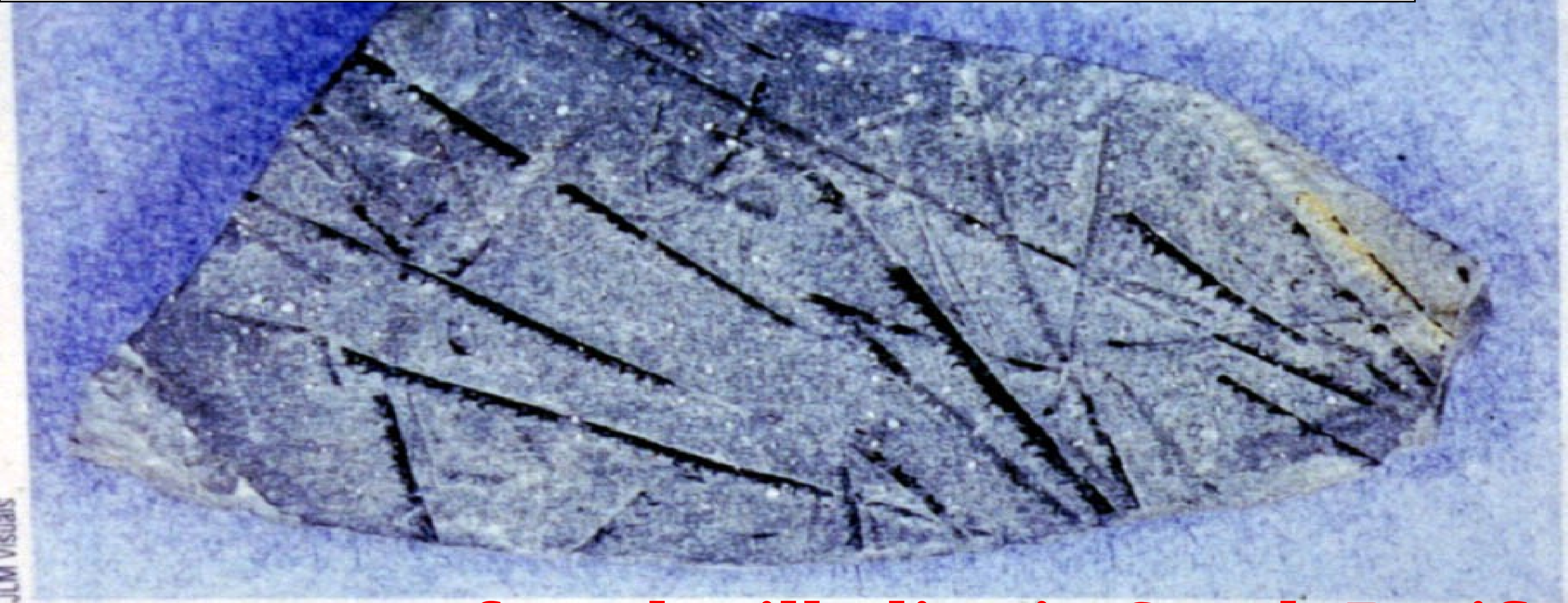


Holt *Modern Earth Science* 1989 p. 290

Graptolites- index fossils for 410 million year old rocks

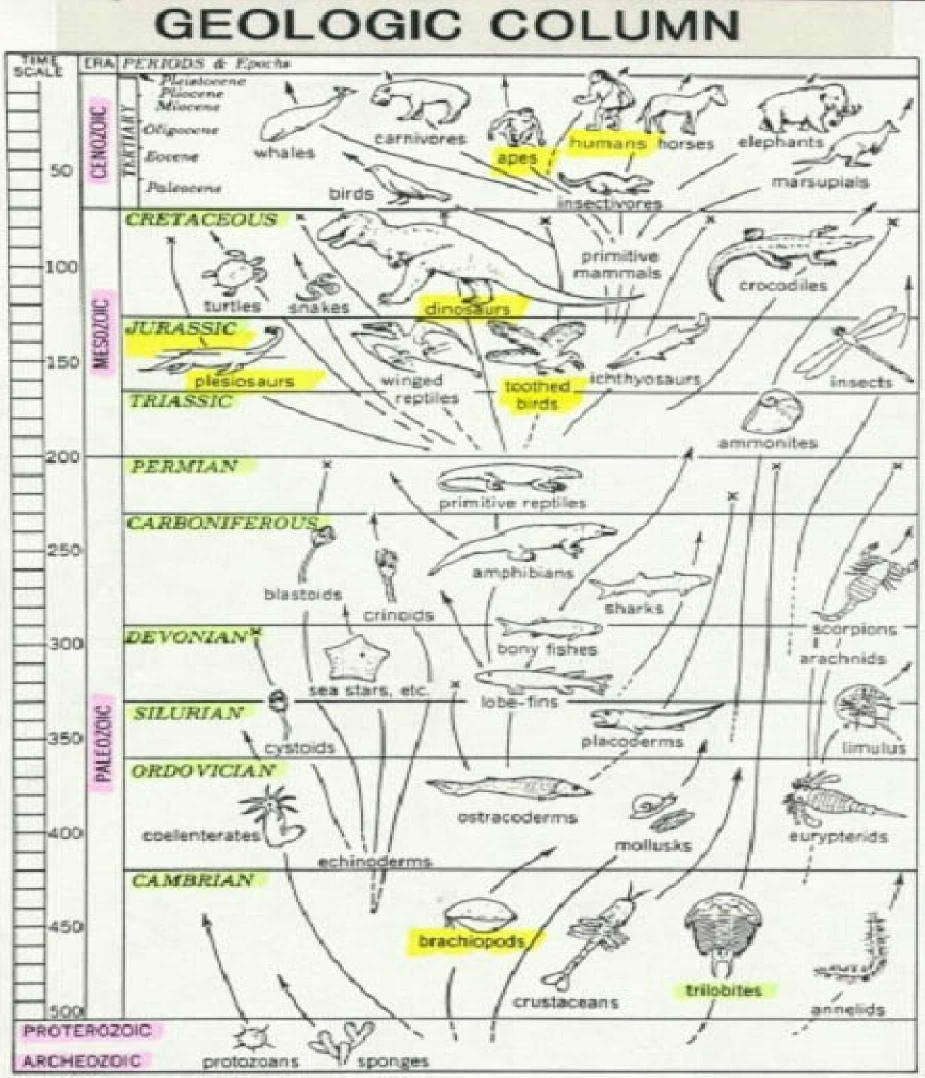


Graptolites found still alive in South Pacific

These graptolite fossils came from 410-million-year-old New York State rock. Marine biologists recently found living graptolites in the South Pacific.

Earth Magazine Sept., 1993

I predict that **no one** will publish a paper in any major science journal questioning **when** the fossil formed. This is because the geologic column is **sacred.** It must **never be questioned!** It is their bible!


GEOLOGIC COLUMN
TIME SCALE
ERA
PERIODS & Epochs
CENOZOIC
TERTIARY
Pleistocene
Pliocene
Miocene
Oligocene
Eocene
Paleocene
MESOZOIC
CRETACEOUS
JURASSIC
TRIASSIC
PALEOZOIC
PERMIAN
CARBONIFEROUS
DEVONIAN
SILURIAN
ORDOVICIAN
CAMBRIAN
PROTEROZOIC
ARCHEOZOIC
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
whales
carnivores
apes
humans
horses
elephants
birds
insectivores
marsupials
turtles
snakes
dinosaurs
primitive mammals
crocodiles
plesiosaurs
winged reptiles
toothed birds
ichthyosaurs
insects
ammonites
primitive reptiles
blastoids
crinoids
amphibians
sharks
sea stars, etc.
bony fishes
lobe-fins
scorpions
arachnids
cystoids
placoderms
limulus
coelenterates
ostracoderms
mollusks
eurypterids
echinoderms
brachiopods
crustaceans
trilobites
annelids
protozoans
sponges

Let’s see if fossil ‘dating’ works.

The ‘older’ the fossil is, the more evolution must change it.

Let’s compare ‘old’ fossils to todays living examples.

Sooooo…..

Where’s the evolution?

Where is the evolution?

Then and Now

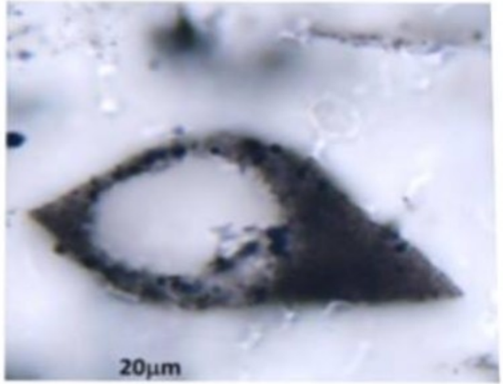
How old evolutionary scientists say the fossils are

vs.

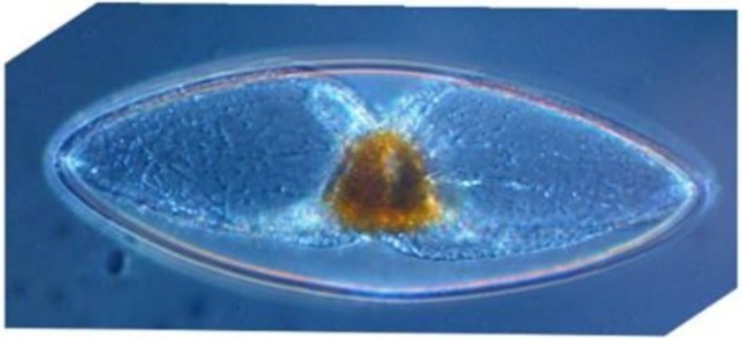
Current living species

"3.4 billion years"

Pyrocystis lunula fossil



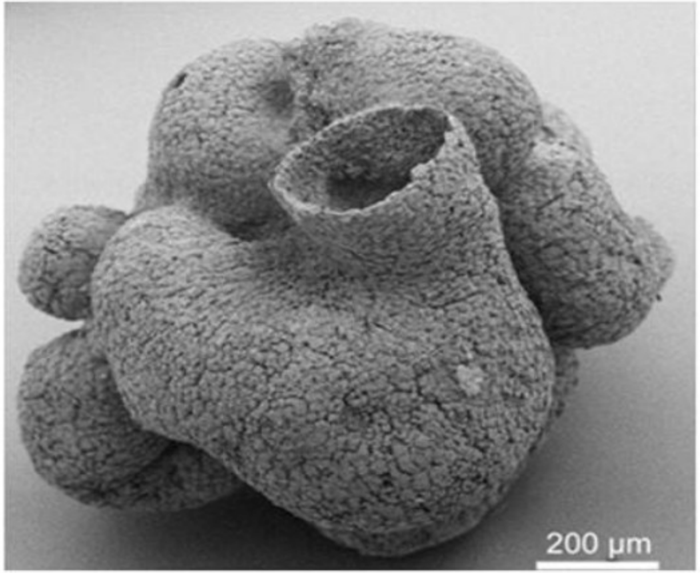
Pyrocystis fusiformis -
marine dinoflagellate.
Today



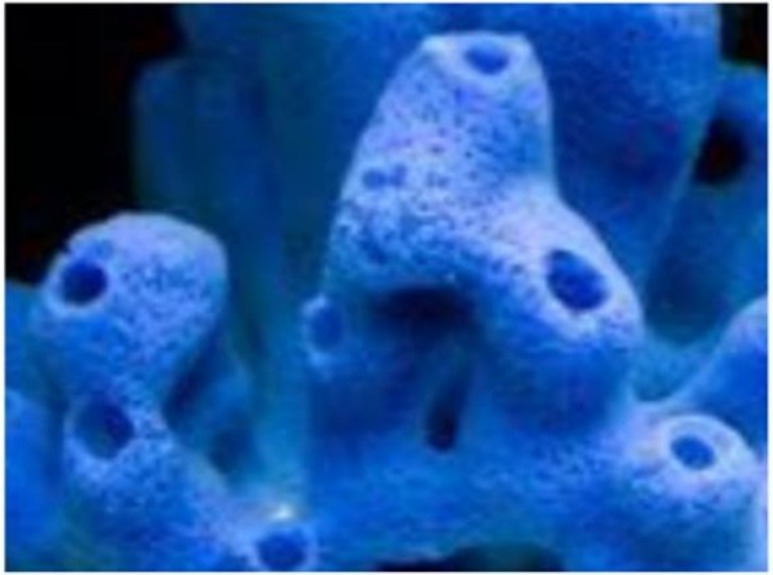
Where is the evolution?

"600 million years"

Eocyathispongia qiania - fossil porifera



Today's living porifera



Where is the evolution?

"550 million years"

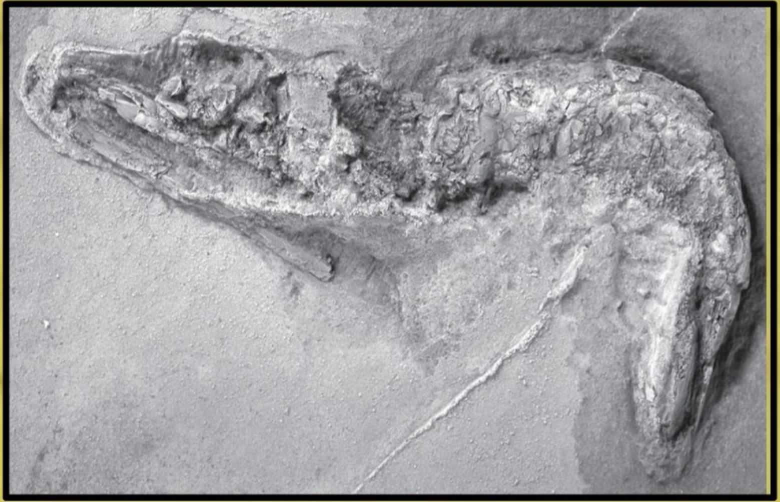
Fossil Conotubus

Today's Conotubus tube-worm

Where is the evolution?

Where's the evolution?

Aciculopoda
360 Million years old



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesembrinella_caenozoica

Shrimp
living today

© ingredienten.nl

"505 million years"

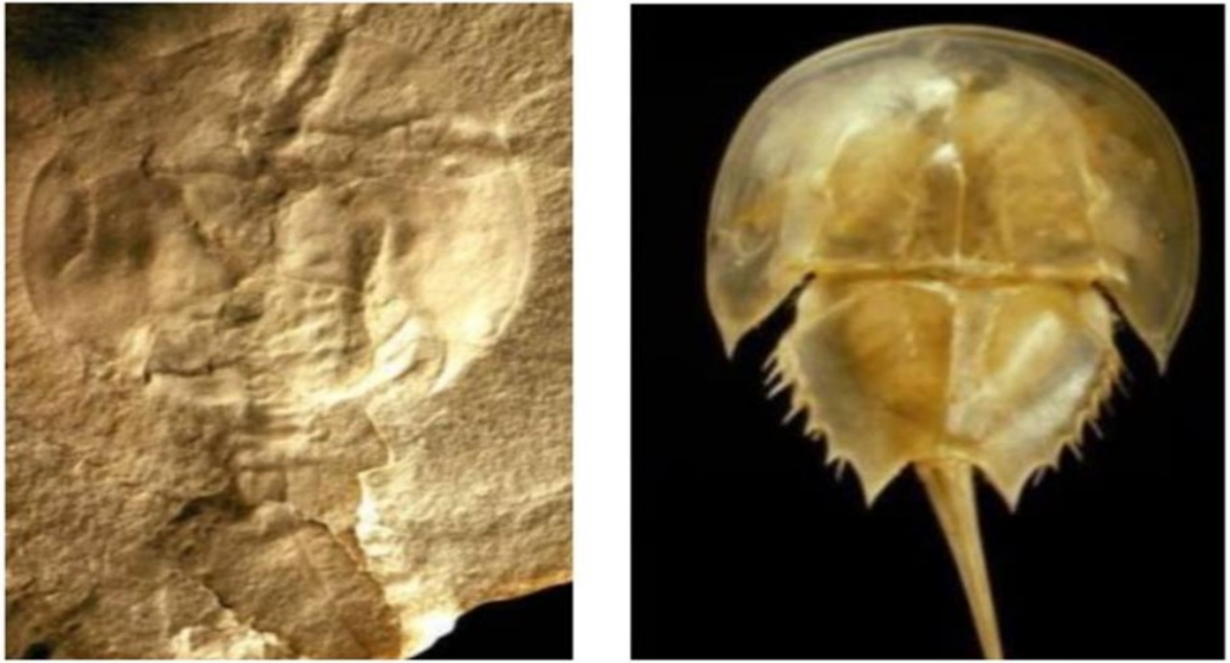
Pikaia Gracilens - eel

Today's eel

Where is the evolution?

"Oldest Horseshoe Crab Fossil 445 Million Years Old"

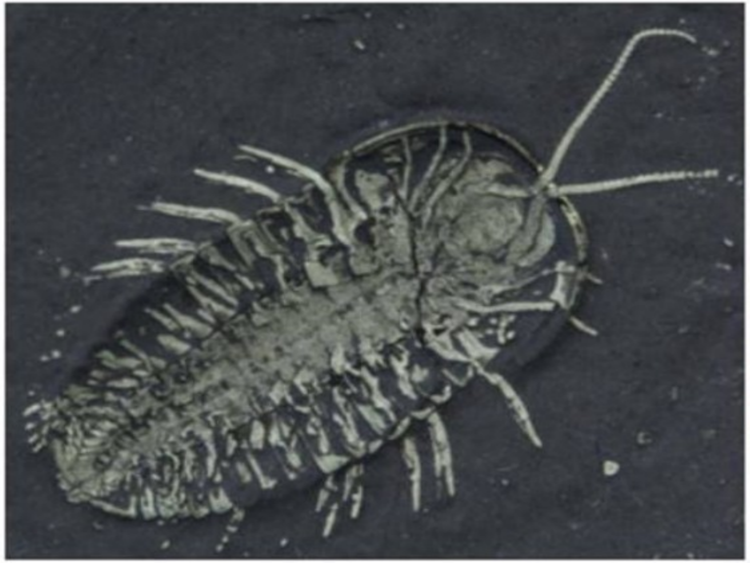
- evolution preacher



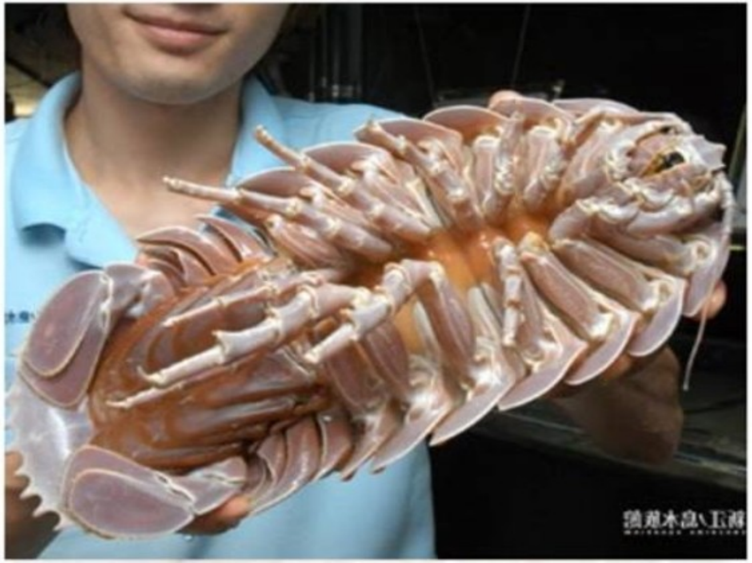
Where is the evolution?

"450 million years"

Triarthrus eatoni -fossil



Bathynomus woodlouse - Today

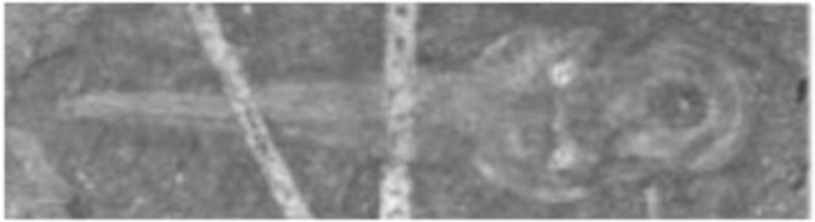


Where is the evolution?

"they have remained largely unaltered for 360 million years"

- Scientists from the University of Witwatersrand

Petromyzontiformes - Fossil Lamprey

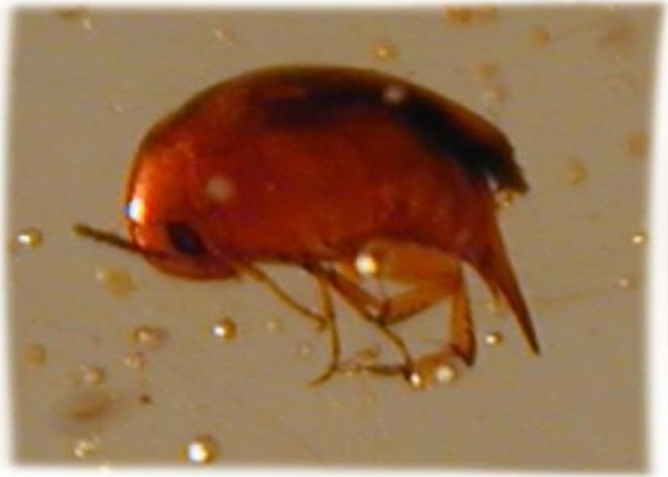


Petromyzontiformes - Lamprey today

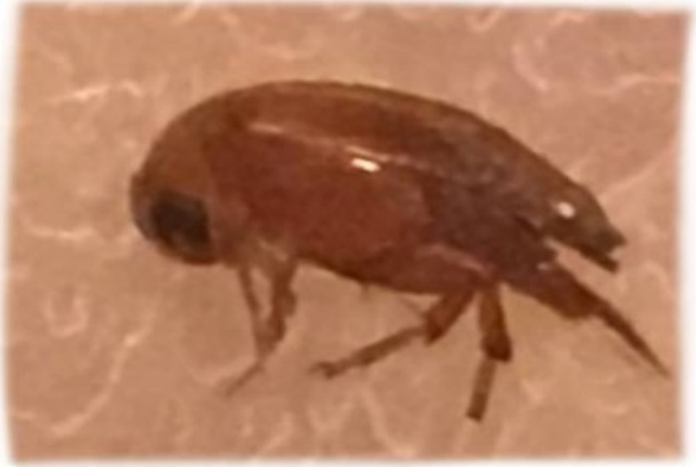
Where is the evolution?

"251 million years"

Tumbling Flower Beetle
(In amber)



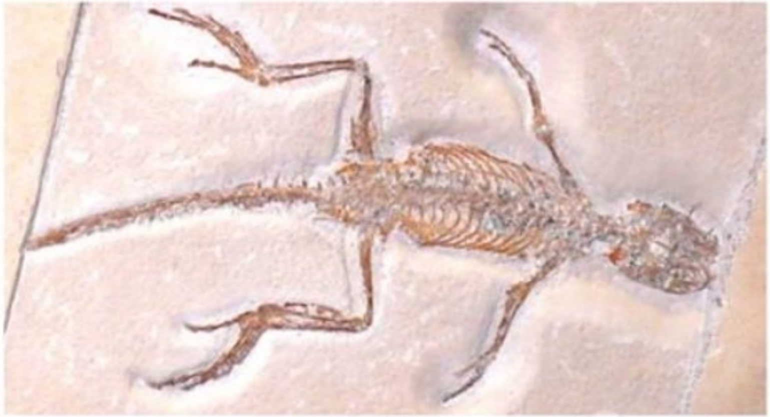
Tumbling Flower Beetle
Today



Where is the evolution?

"240 million years"

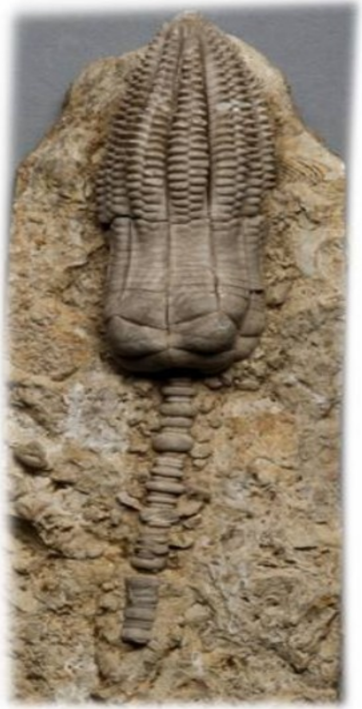
Rhynchocephalia Sphenodon punctatus - fossil



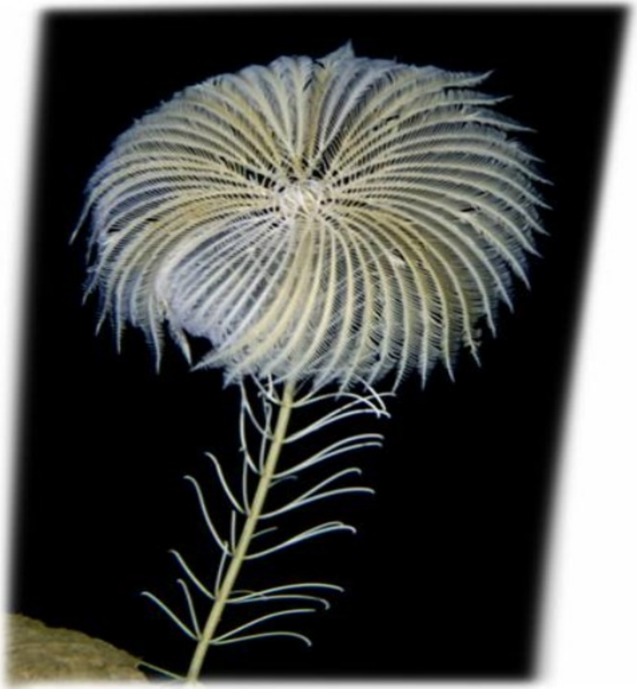
Sphenodon punctatus - today

Where is the evolution?

"240 million years"



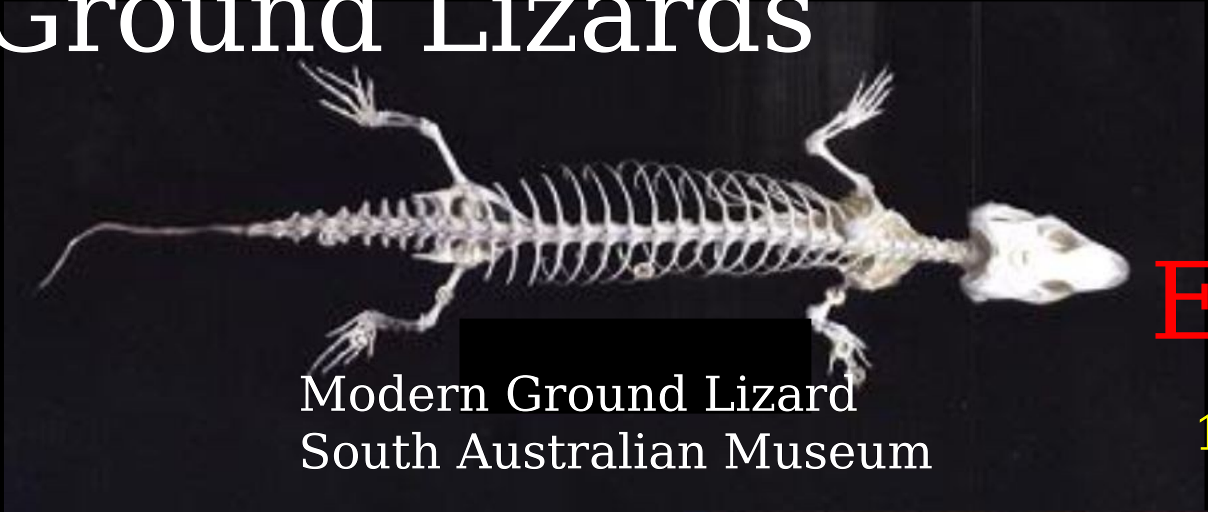
Crinoid Sea Lilly - Fossil



Crinoid Sea Lilly - Living

Where is the evolution?

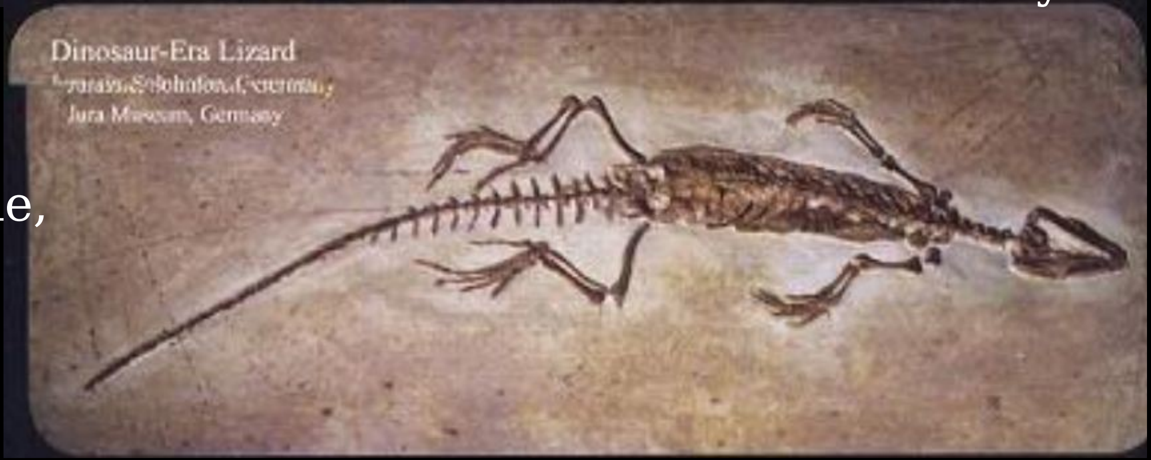
Ground Lizards



Modern Ground Lizard
South Australian Museum

Where’s the Evolution?

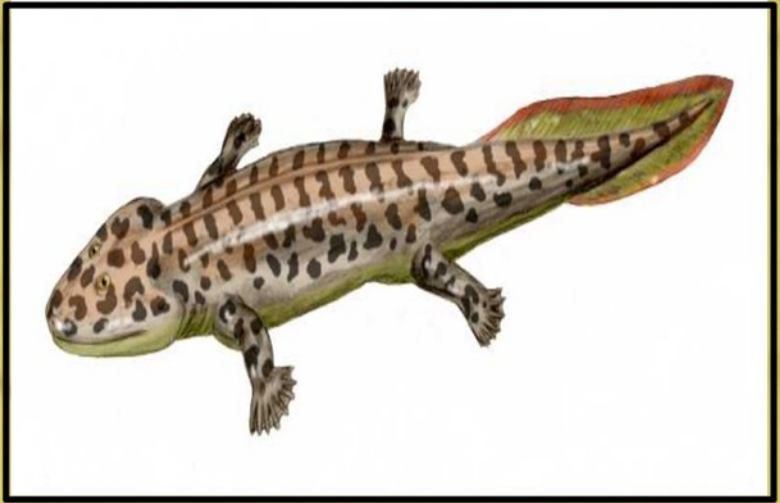
Jurassic lizard
145 – 201 Million years old
found in Germany


Dinosaur-Era Lizard
Jurassic, Solnhofen, Germany
Jura Museum, Germany

Look at the number of toes,
the length of the toes,
the width of the tail vertebrae,
the shape of the head.

Where's the evolution?

Acanthostega - Man
360 Million years ago



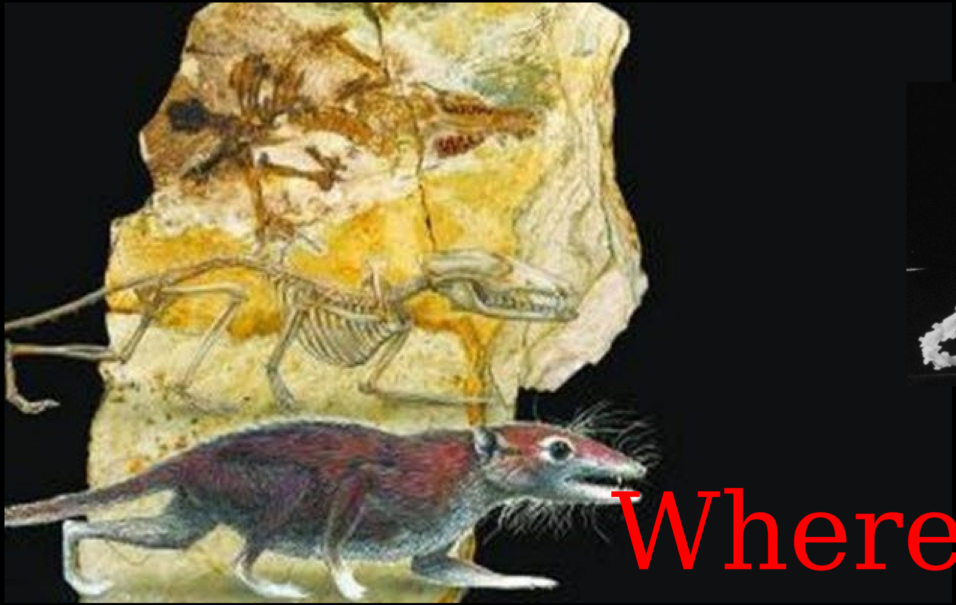
Man
living today

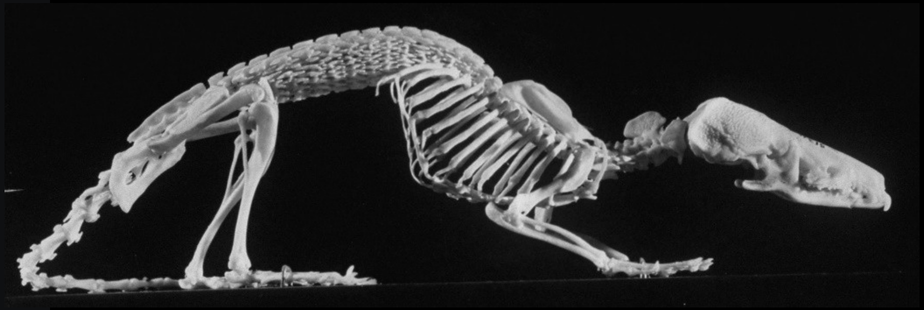
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Acanthostega_BW.jpg

“160 Million Years”

Juramaia sinensis– mammal
Chinese shrew

Today’s dead shrew - mammal



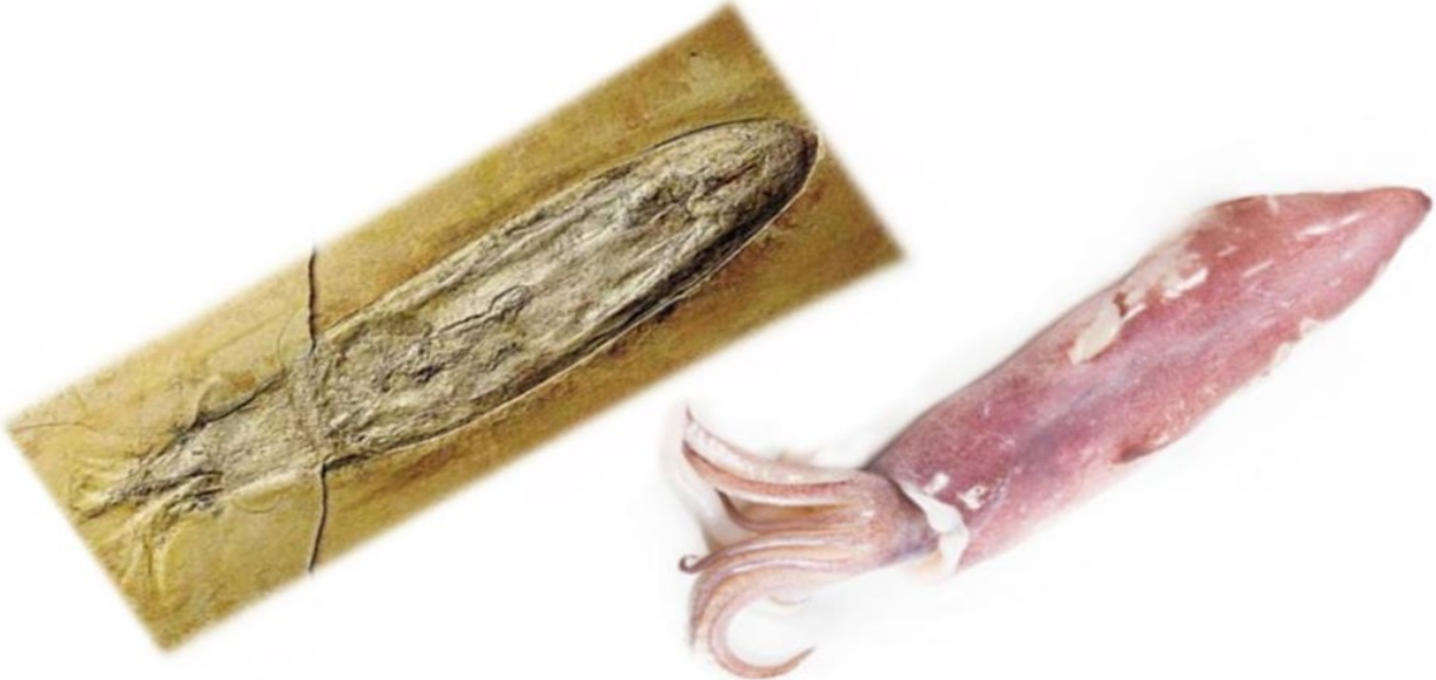


Where’s the Evolution?

http://listverse.com/2016/07/10/top-10-significant-first-fossils/

https://www.pinterest.com/pin/446208275551382151/

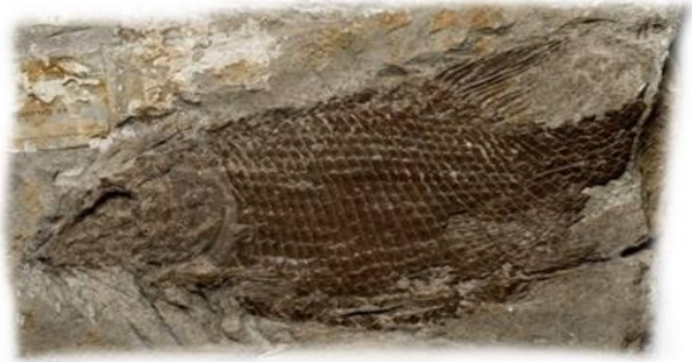
"150 million years"



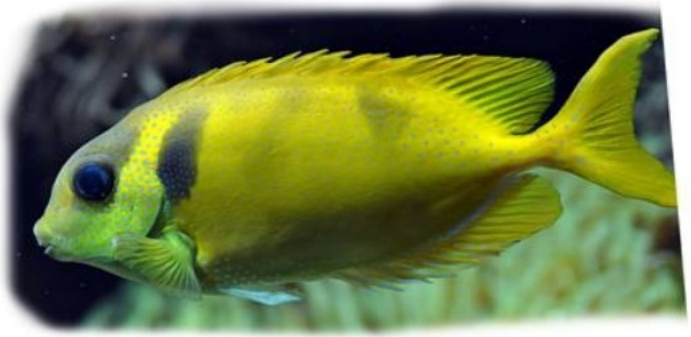
Where is the evolution?

"142 million years"

Lepidotus minor - Lower Cretaceous



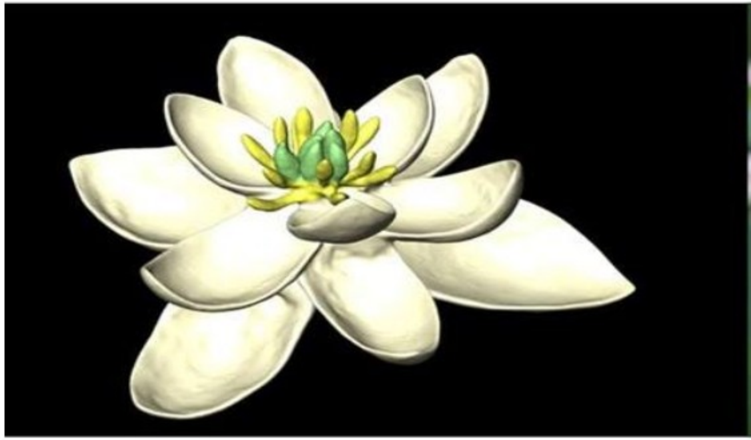
Modern Blue-spotted spinefoot



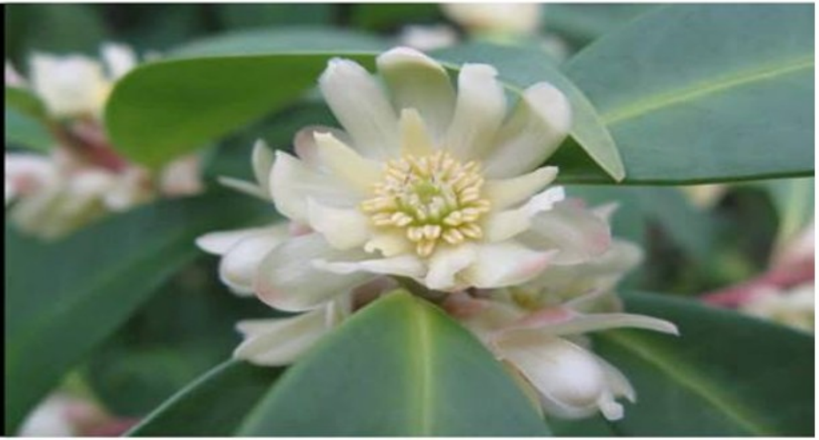
Where is the evolution?

"130 million years"

Evolutionary Artist impression of 130 million year old flower.



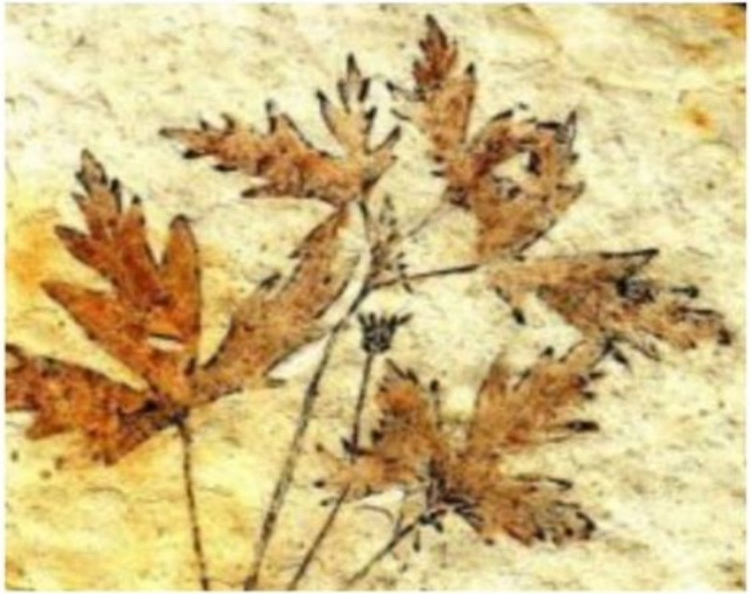
Unchanged modern flower.



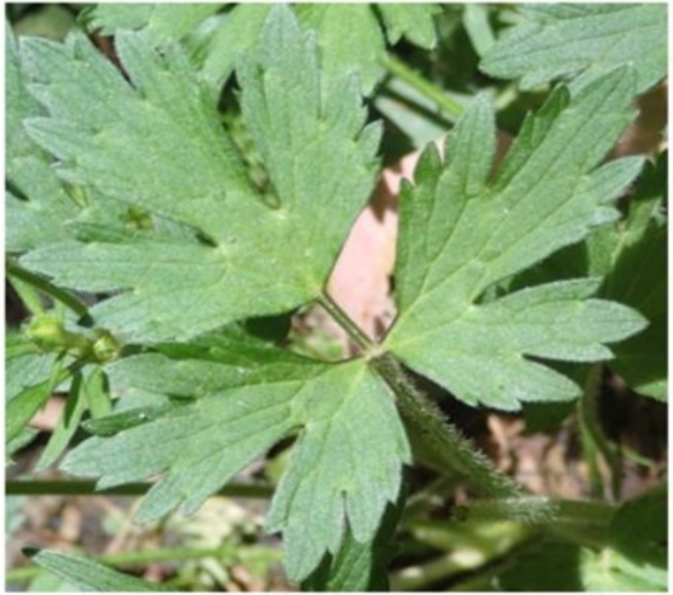
Where is the evolution?

"125 million years"

Ranunculaceae leaves



Creeping Buttercup leaves



Where is the evolution?

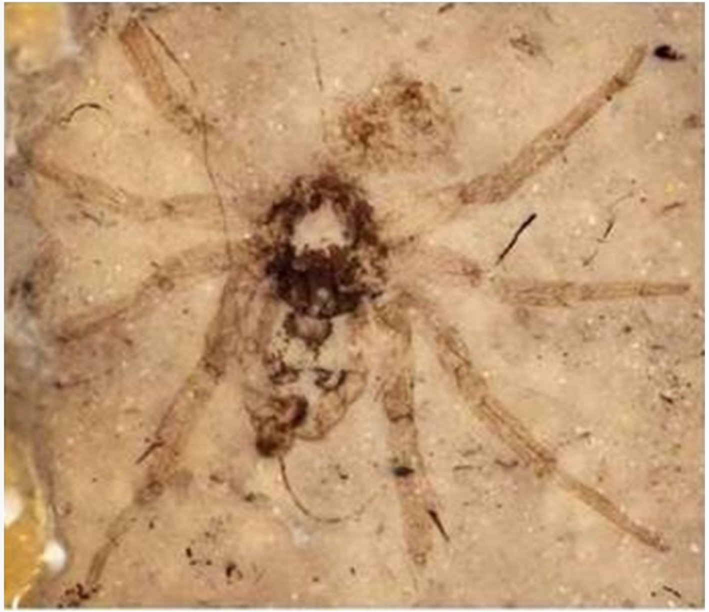
"125 million years"

Spinolestes xenarthrosus - hedgehog

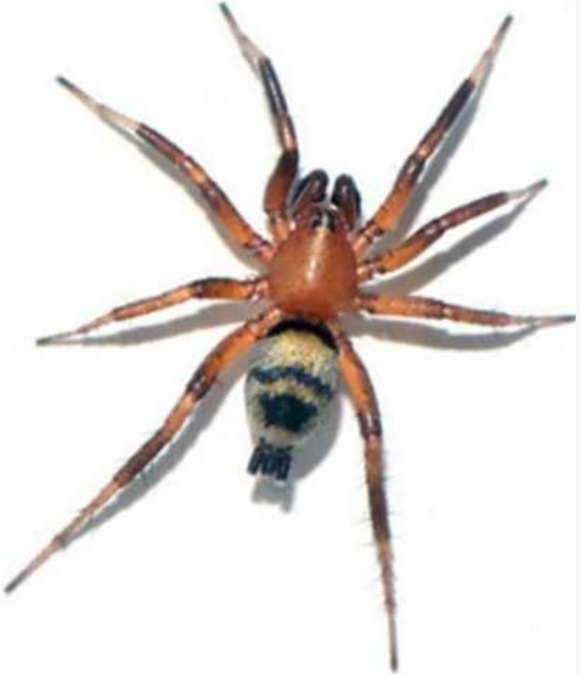
Skeleton & skin example
today's hedgehog

Where is the evolution?

"120 million years"



Eoplectreurys gertschi - fossil

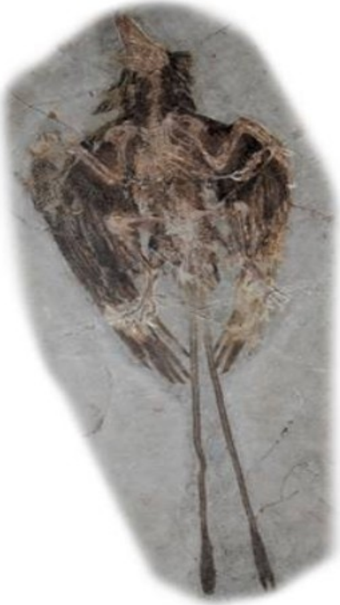


plectreurid spider - today

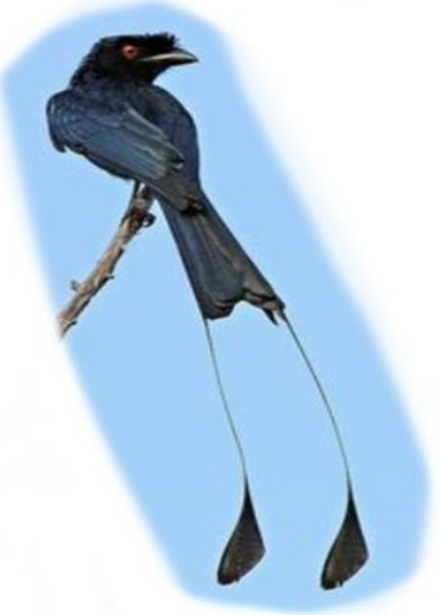
Where is the evolution?

"120 million years"

Confuciusornis - Asian bird

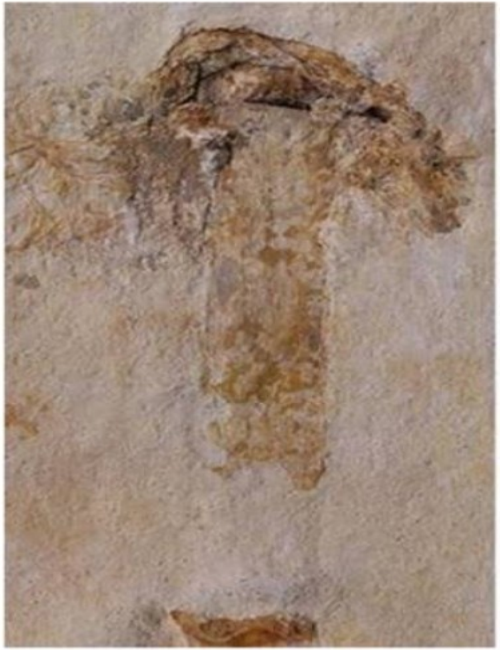


Racket-tailed Drongo - living Asian bird

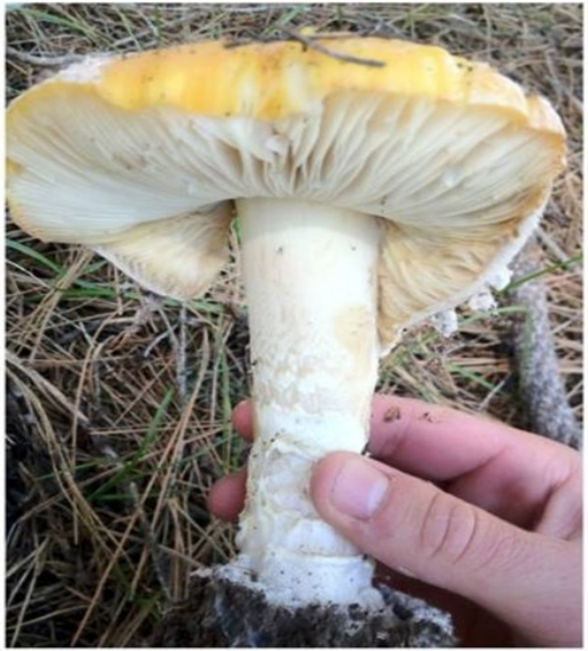


Where is the evolution?

"115 million years"



Gondwanagaricites magnificus - fossil

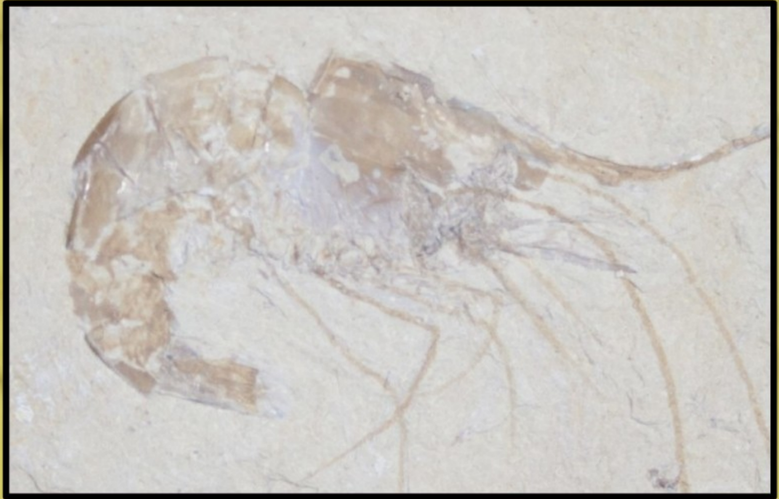


Amanita muscaria - today

Where is the evolution?

Where’s the evolution?

Carpopenaeus callirostris
110 Million years old

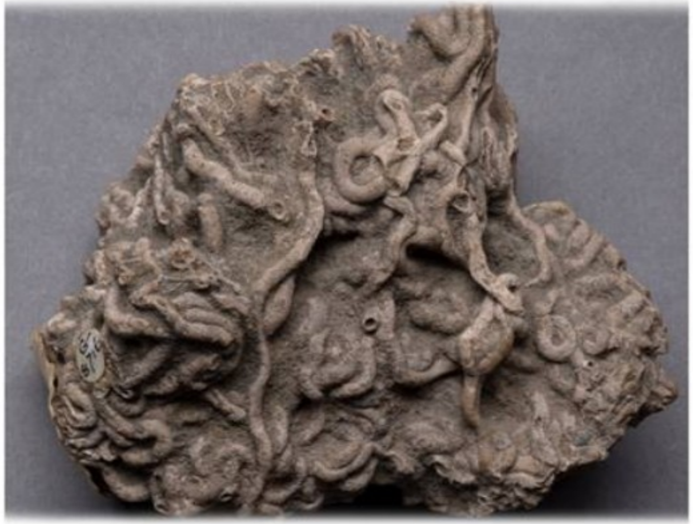


Shrimp
living today

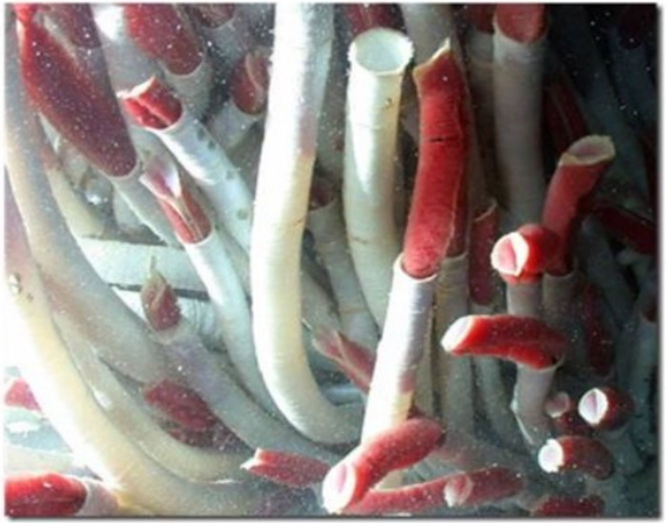
https://www.fossilera.com/fossils/fossil-shrimp-carpopenaeus-from-lebanon--13

"105 million years"

Sarcinella plexus - Lower Cretaceous



Modern tubeworm



Where is the evolution?

"100 million years"

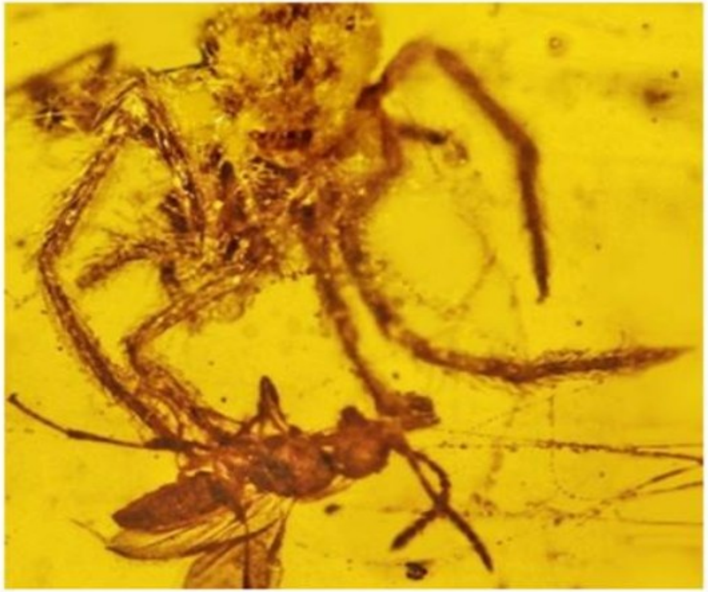
Lithobiomorpha Centipede - Amber

Centipede - Today

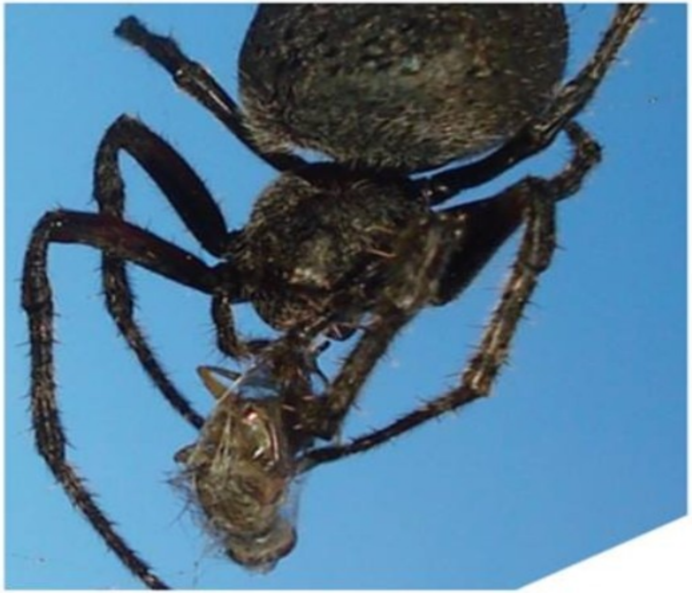
Where is the evolution?

"100 million years"

Spider catching prey - amber



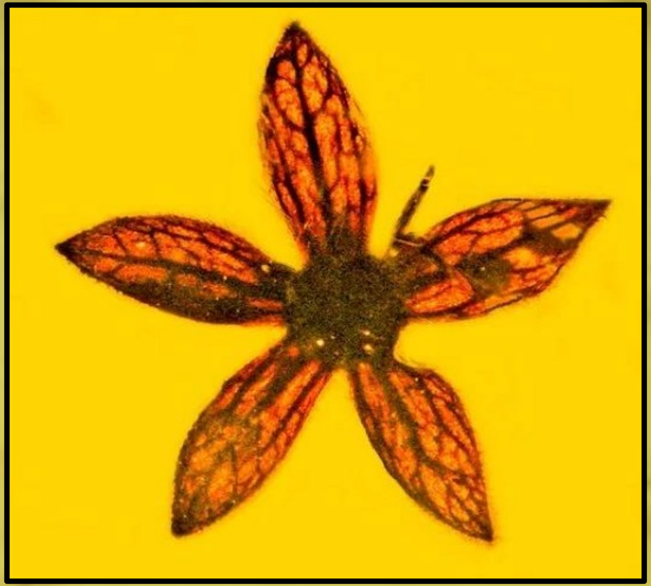
Spider catching prey today

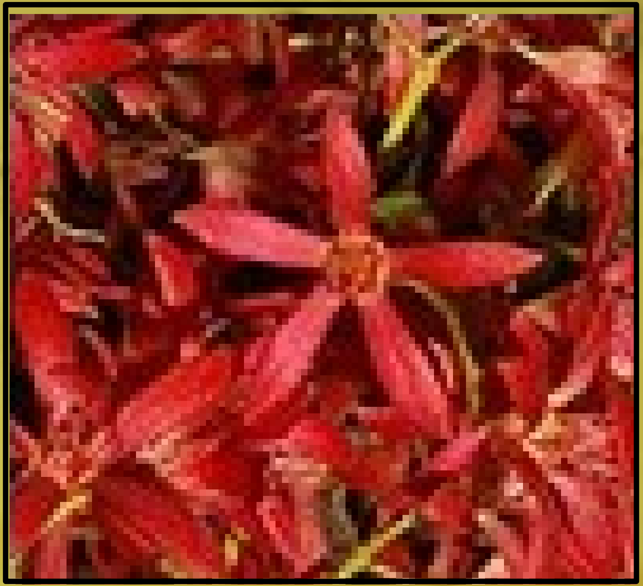


Where is the evolution?

“100 million years”

tropidogyne pentaptera in amber ceratopetalum gummiferum





Where is the evolution?

Where's the evolution?

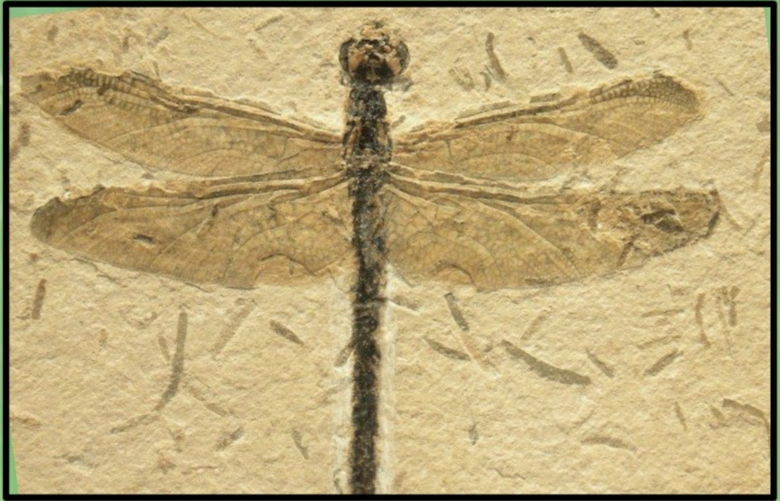
Lemur - Man
110 Million years old

Man
living today

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euarchontoglires

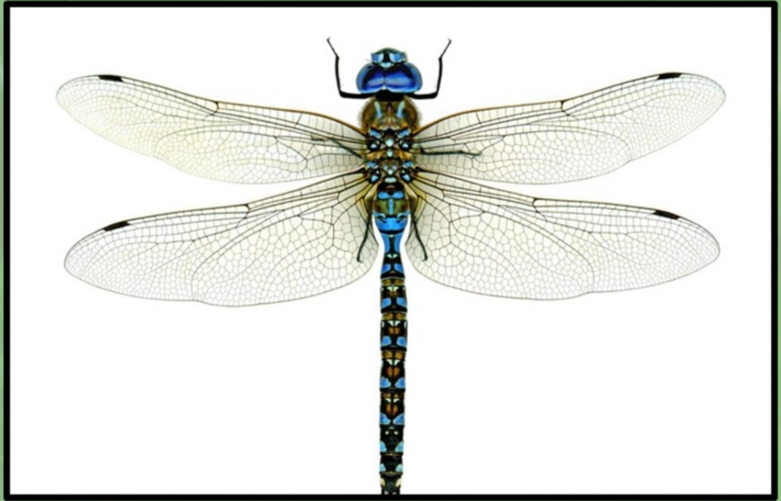
Where’s the evolution?

Araripegomphus andreneli
108-92 million years ago



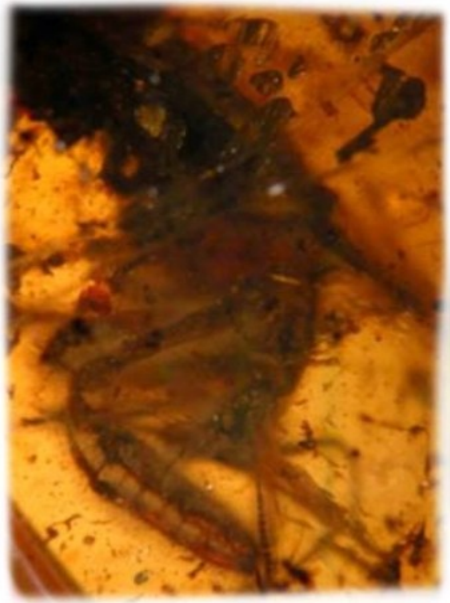
http://www.fossilmall.com/EDCOPE_Enterprises/Insects/Insect13/Insect13.htm

Anisoptera
living today



https://www.audubon.org/magazine/july-august-2012/chasing-dragonflies-and-damselflies

"87 million years"



Praying Mantis - in amber

Living Praying Mantis

Where is the evolution?

Neither the wasp or his nest have ever changed or evolved

"75 million years"

Nothing changed

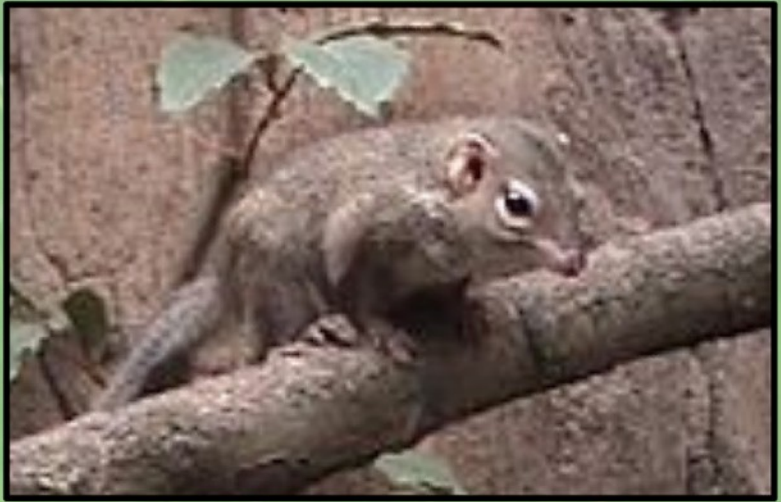
"56 million years"

Nothing changed

Where is the evolution?

Where's the evolution?

Man
92 million years ago

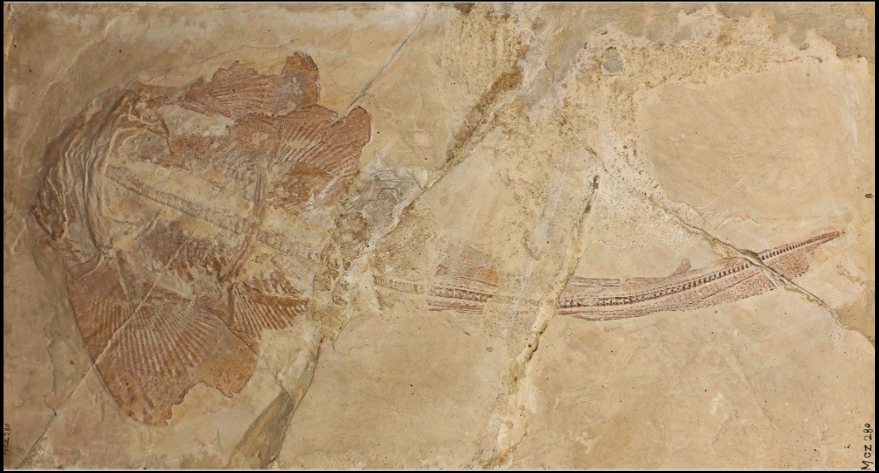


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euarchonta

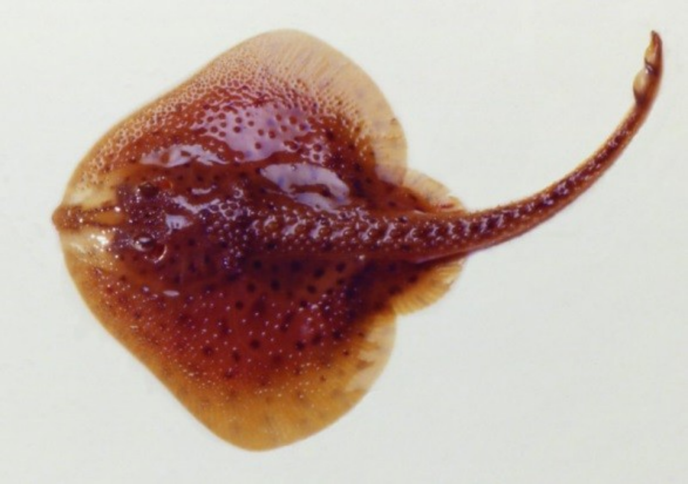
Man
living today

“56 to 33.9 Million years”

Heliobatis radians fron the
Green River Formation



Skate fish today

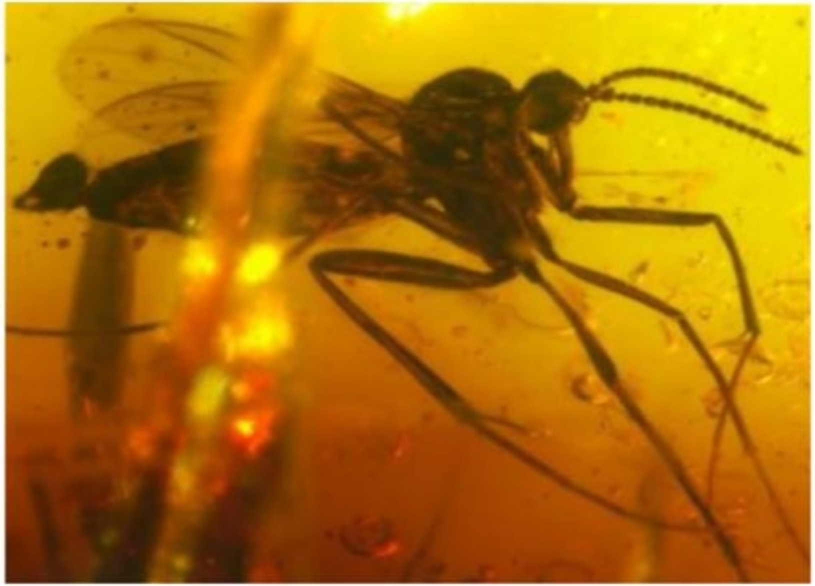


Where’s the evolution?

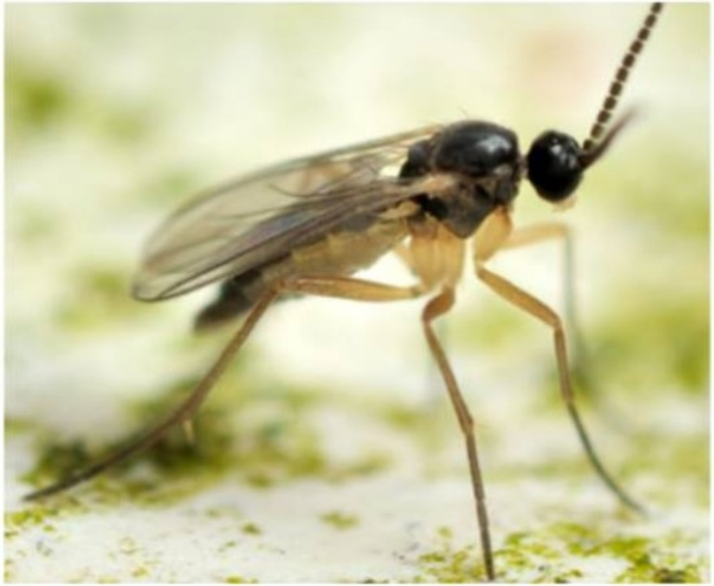
http://www.scienceofsand.info/sand/lessons/harvard.htm

"54 million years"

Lygistorrhinidae fungus gnat - Amber



fungus gnat - Today

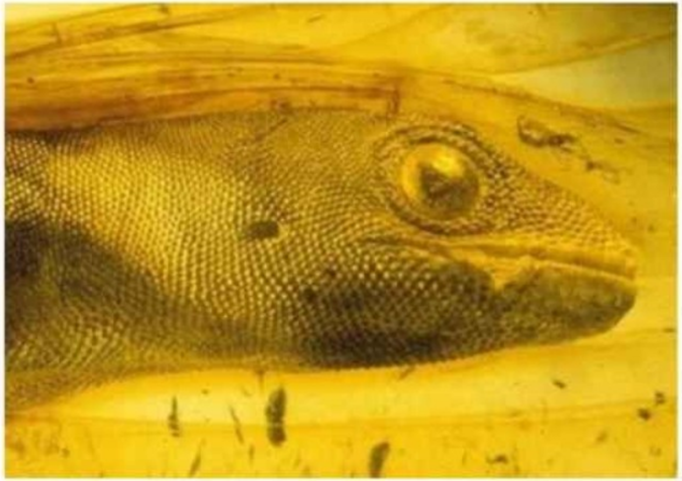


Where is the evolution?

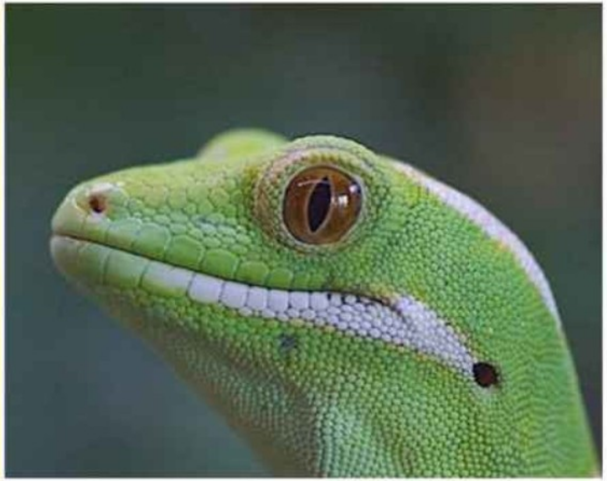
“54 million years”

~ CONTRAST ~

Green Gecko - in Amber



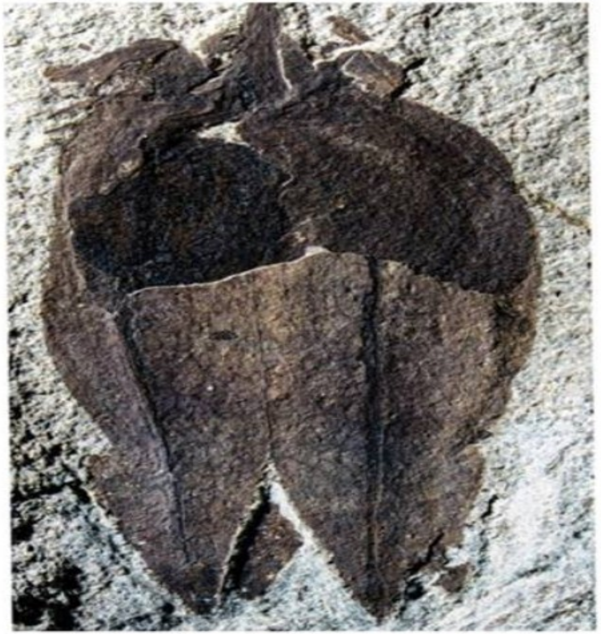
Green Gecko - TODAY



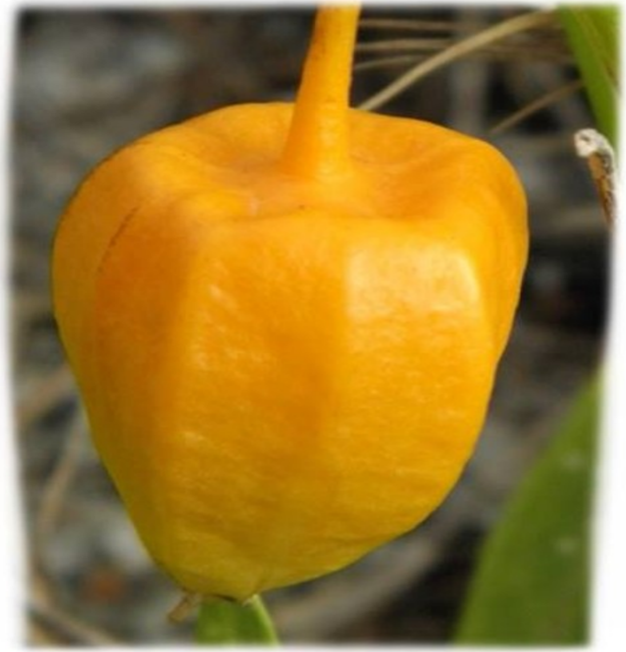
Where is the evolution?

"52 million years"

Physalis - old berry



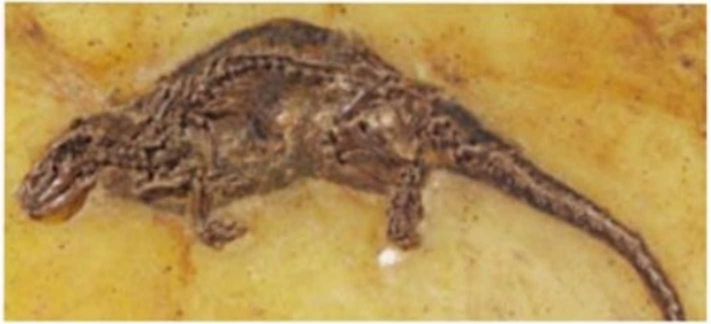
Physalis angustifolia
(coastal groundcherry) - Today



Where is the evolution?

"50 million years"

Buxolestes - Palaeosinopa
Enhydra Mendancia - Fossil Sea Otter

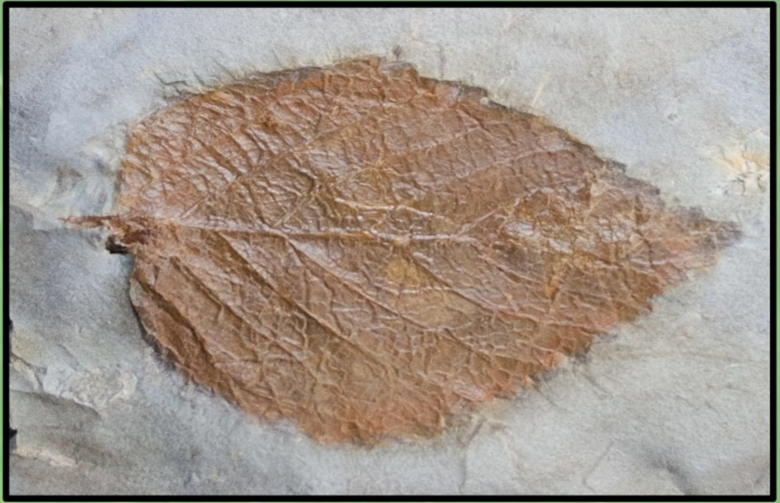


Lutrinae - Sea Otter today

Where is the evolution?

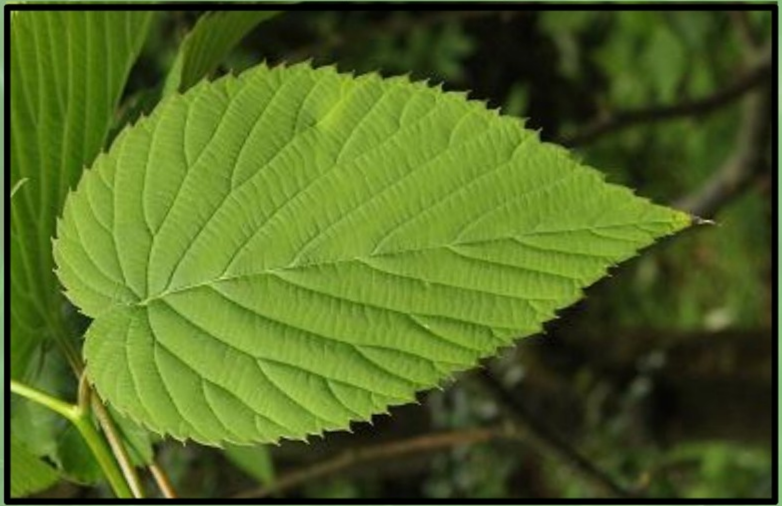
Where's the evolution?

Davidia involucrata
56-66 million years ago



http://www.lowcountrygeologic.com/PlantFossils/Davidiaantiqua/tabid/53/fossil/6528/Default.aspx

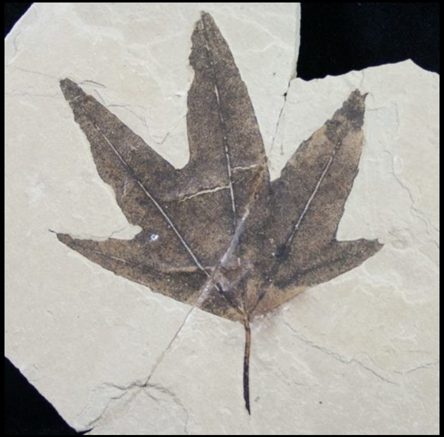
Dove Tree Leaf
living today



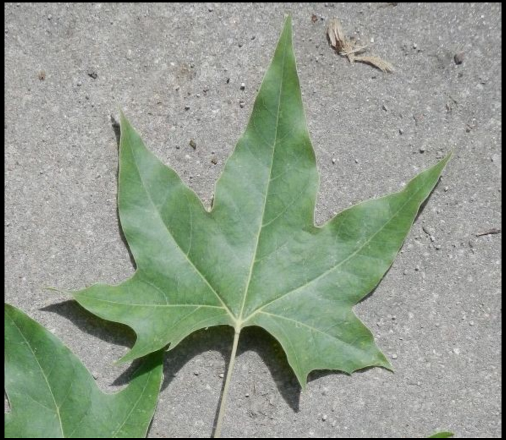
https://www.audubon.org/magazine/july-august-2012/chasing-dragonflies-and-damselflies

“45 to 50 Million years”

Fossil Sycamore leaf from the Green River Formation



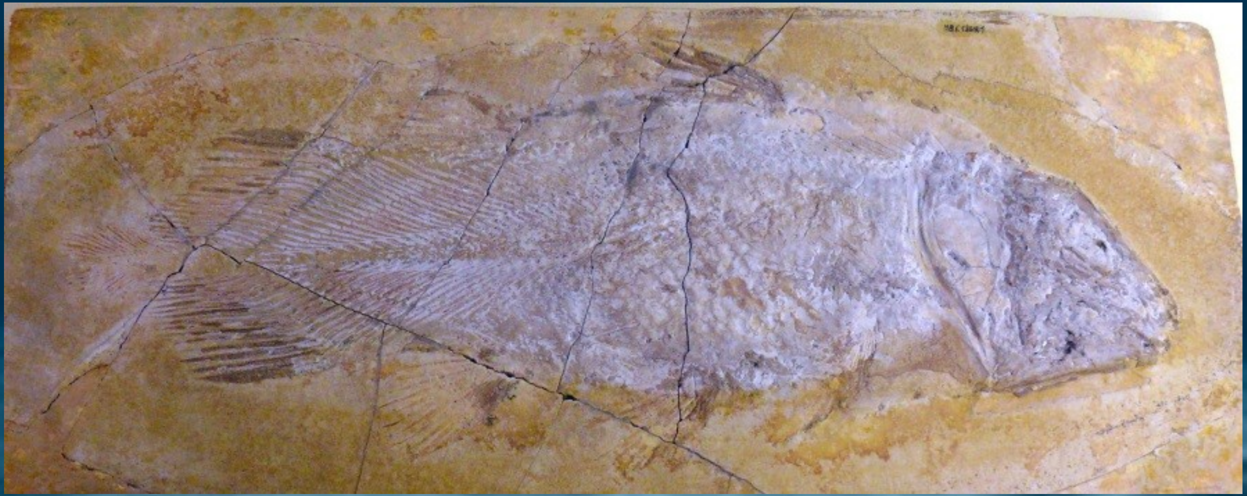
Sycamore leaf today



Where’s the evolution?

https://www.fossilera.com/fossils/fossil-sycamore-leaf-green-river-formation--3

Coelacanth



Early Devonian-Holocene,

They went extinct 66 Million years ago

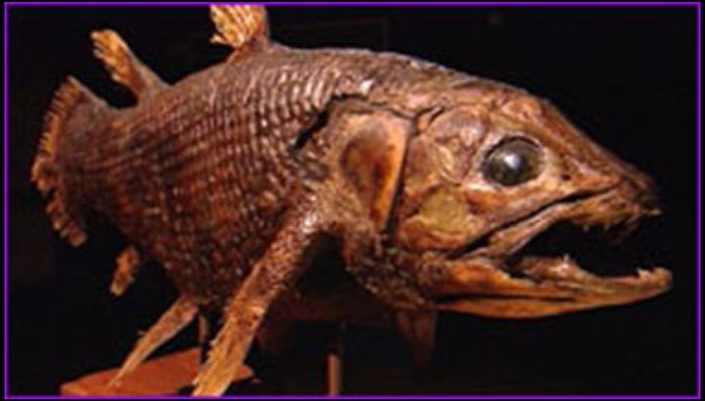
Oops!!!

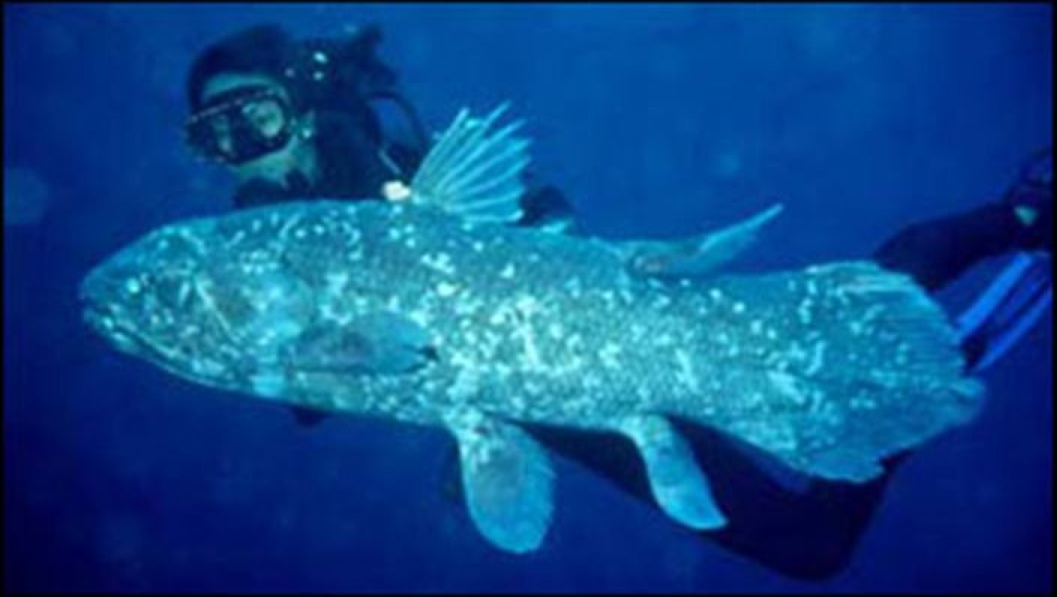
rediscovered in 1938 off the coast of South Africa

2) **lobe-finned**

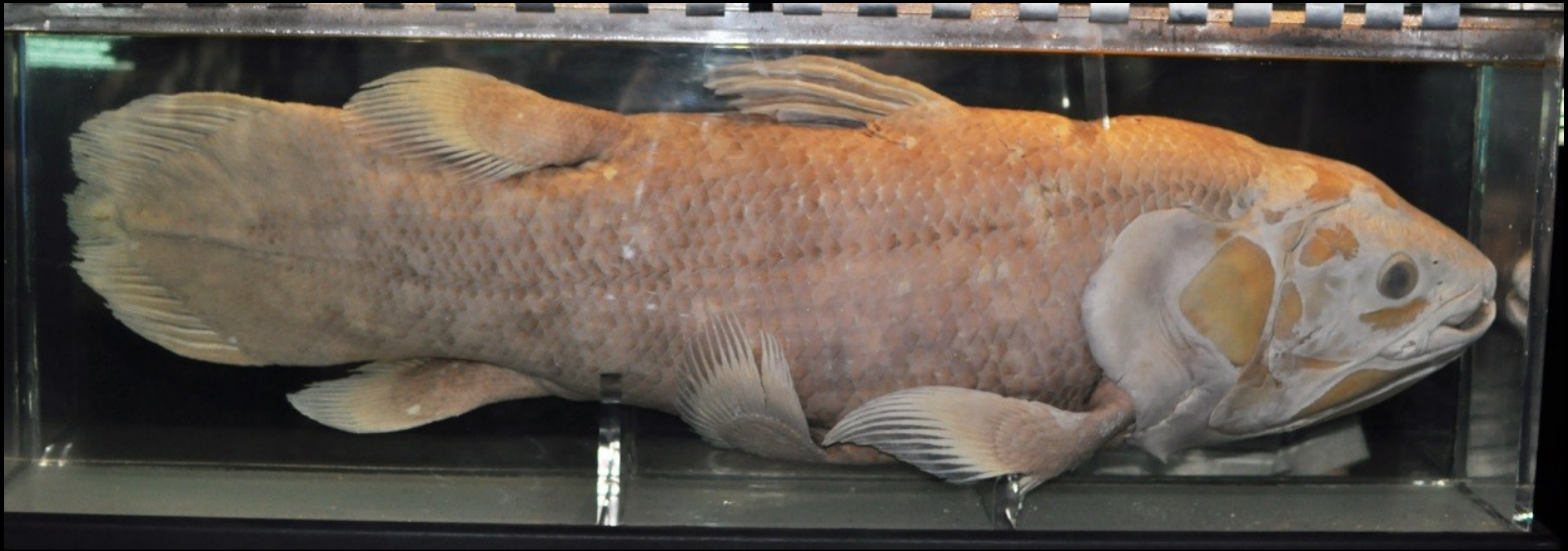
- fins attach to the skeleton.

Ex. coelacanth



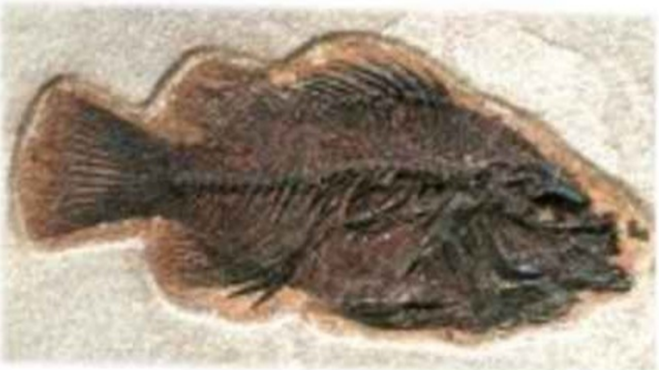


It’s amazing they survived for 66 million years.

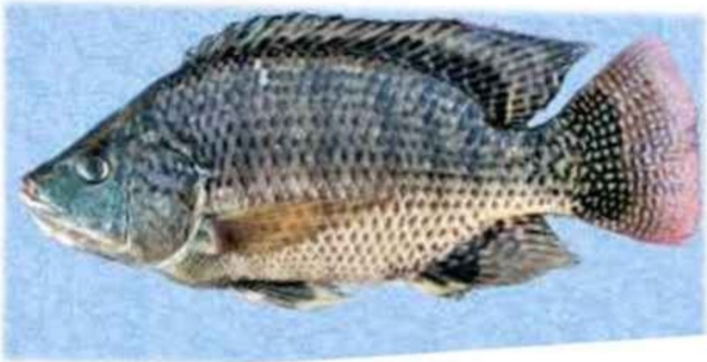


"50 million years"

Priscacara liops - fossil



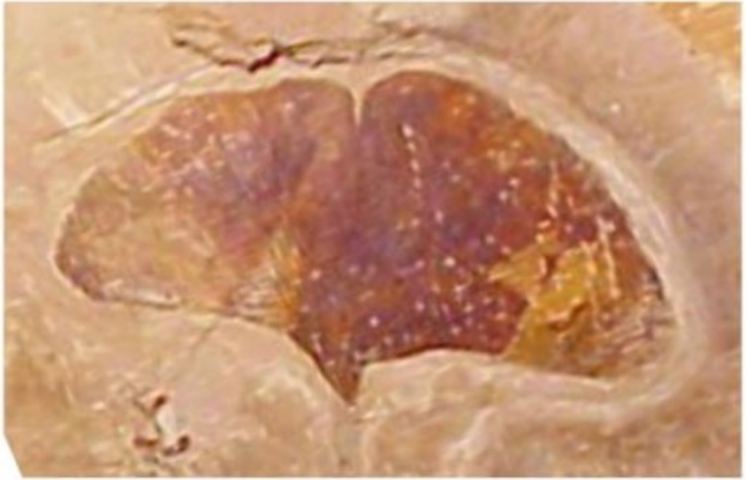
Oerochromis mossambicus - Today



Where is the evolution?

"47.8 million years"

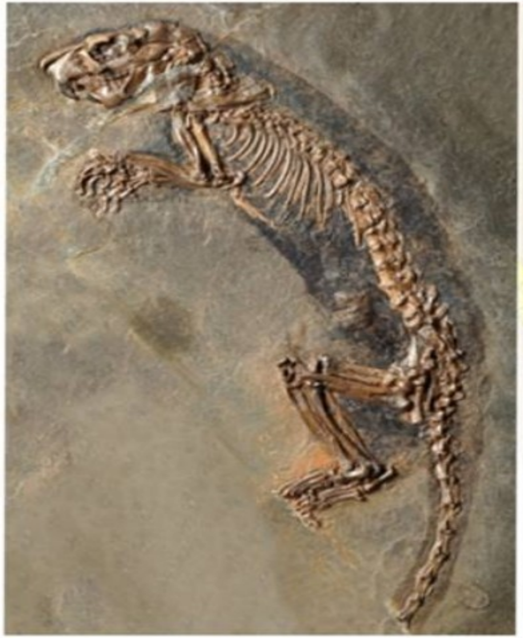
Ginkgo biloba - Fossil



Ginkgo biloba - Today

Where is the evolution?

"47 million years"

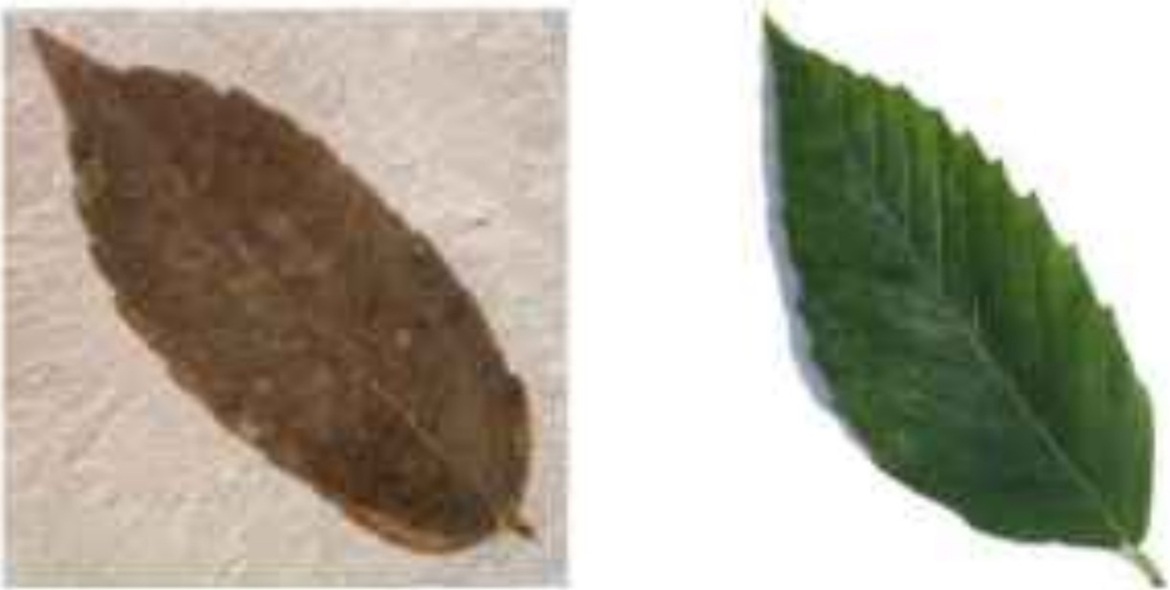


Masillamys weasel - fossil

Weasel - today

Where is the evolution?

"33 million years"

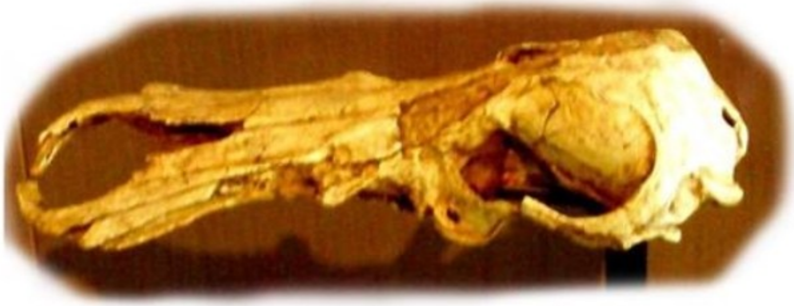


Where is the evolution?

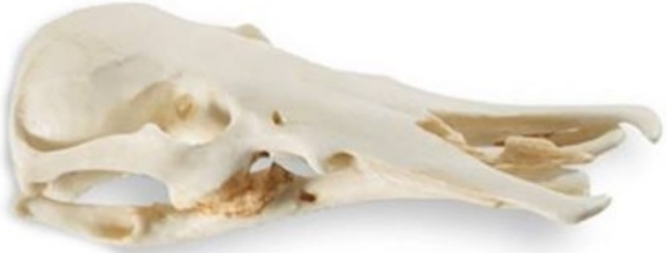
"23 million years"

Duck-billed Platypus

Obdurodon dicksoni - Platypus

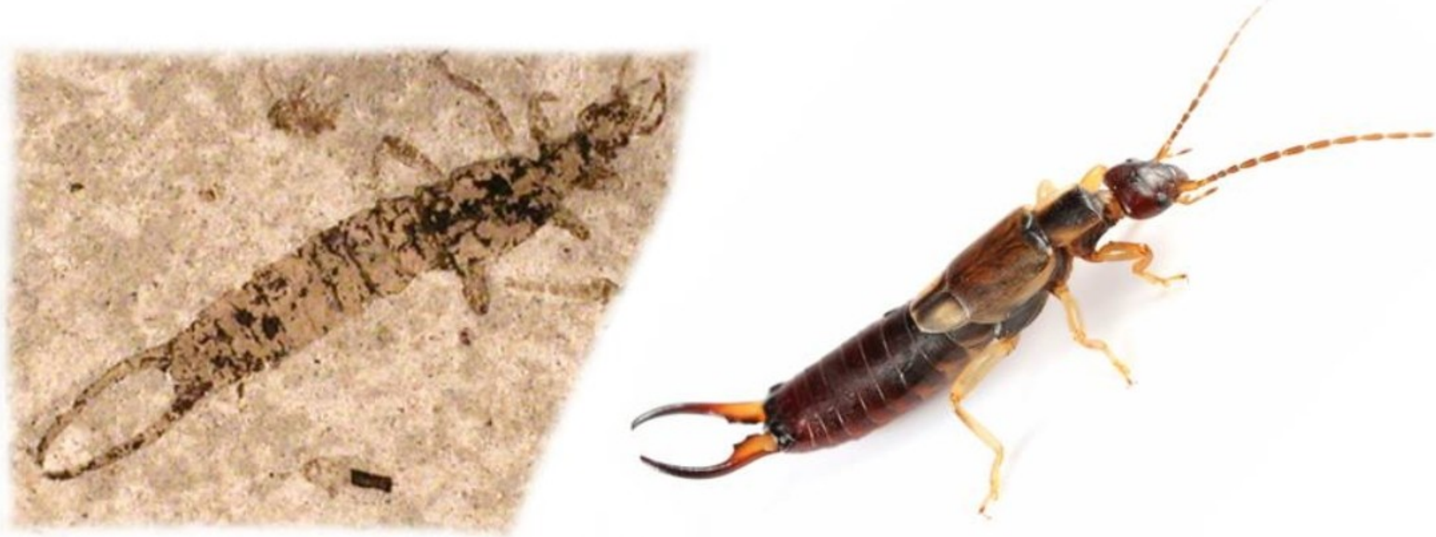


Modern Platypus



Where is the evolution?

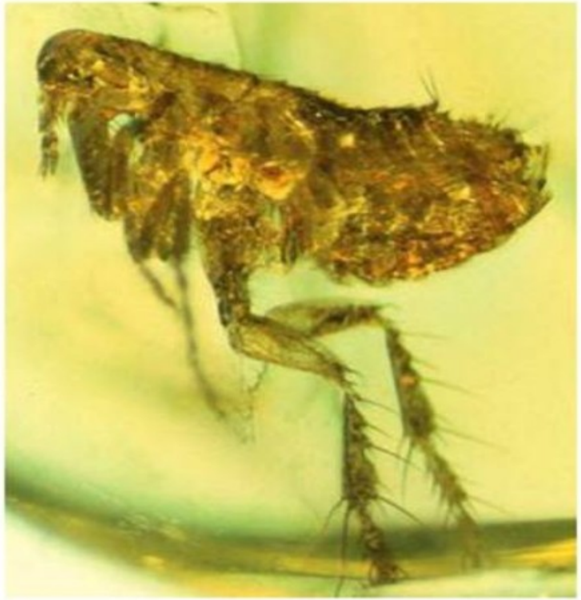
"23 million years"



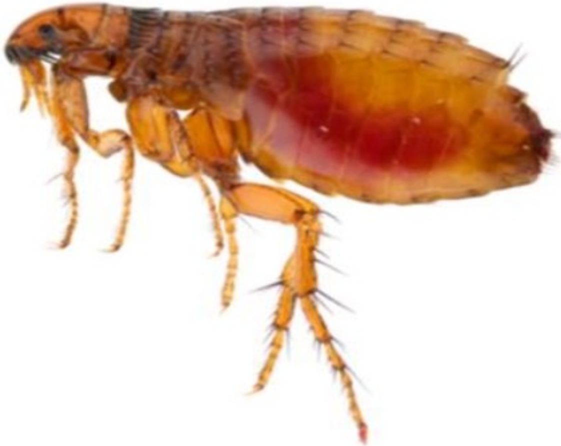
Where is the evolution?

"20 million years"

Flea in amber



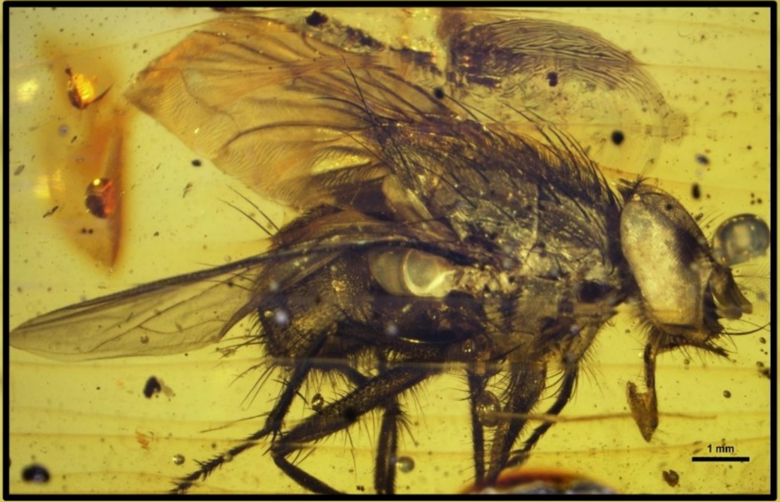
Flea - today



Where is the evolution?

Where is the evolution?

Mesembrinella caenozoica
16-20 Million years old



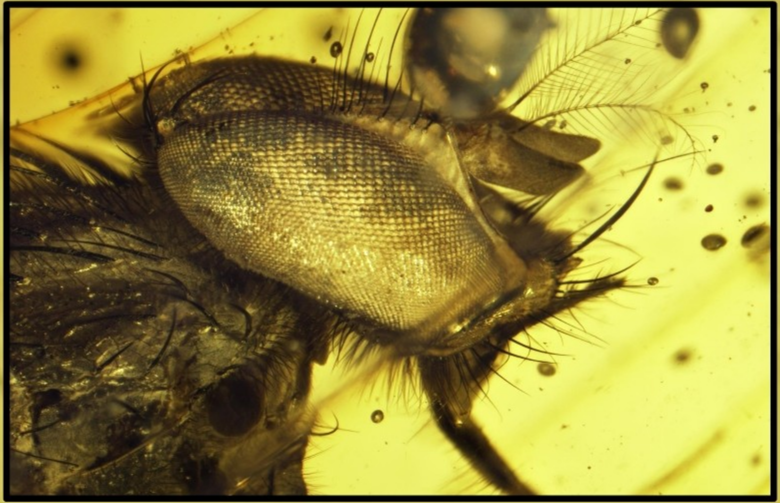
Musca Domestica
living fly today

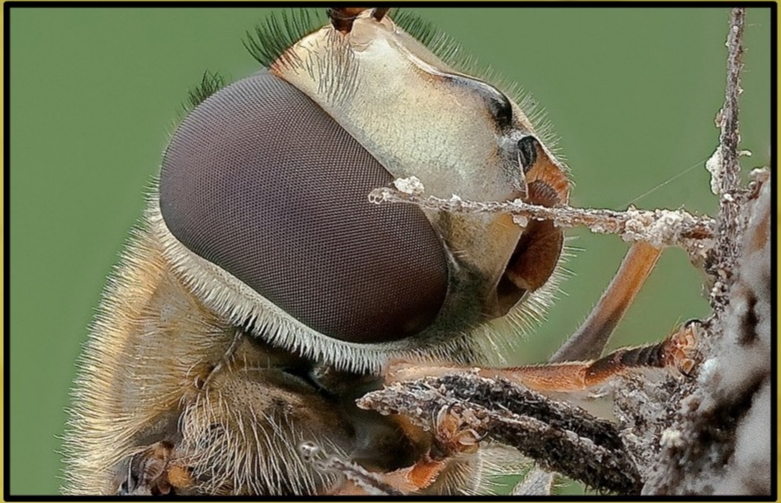
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesembrinella_caenozoica

Where is the evolution?

Mesembrinella caenozoica
16-20 Million years old

Musca Domestica
living fly today





https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesembrinella_caenozoica

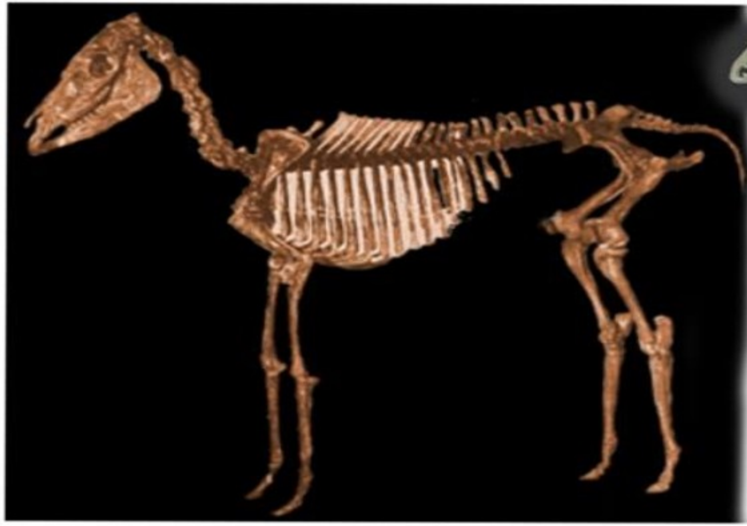
"15 million years"

Monotherium Pinnipedia - Fossil Sea lion

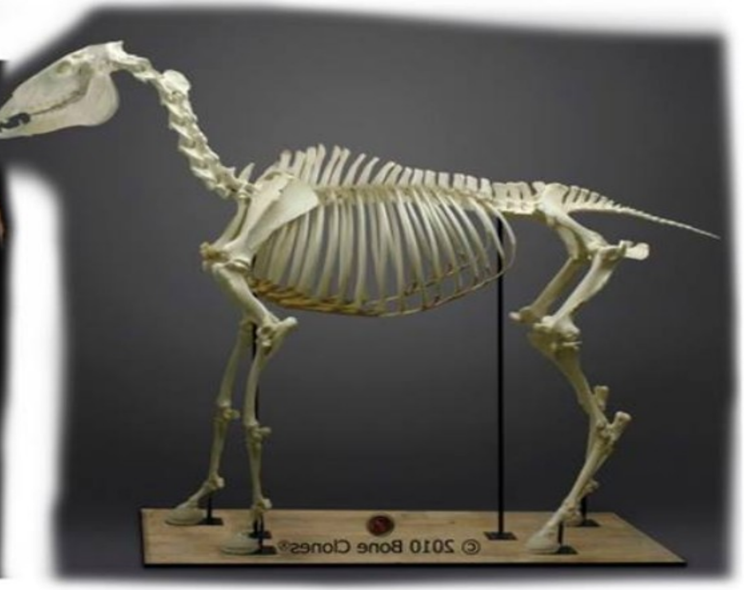
Pinnipedia - Sea lion today

Where is the evolution?

"12 million years"



Pliohippus - Horse

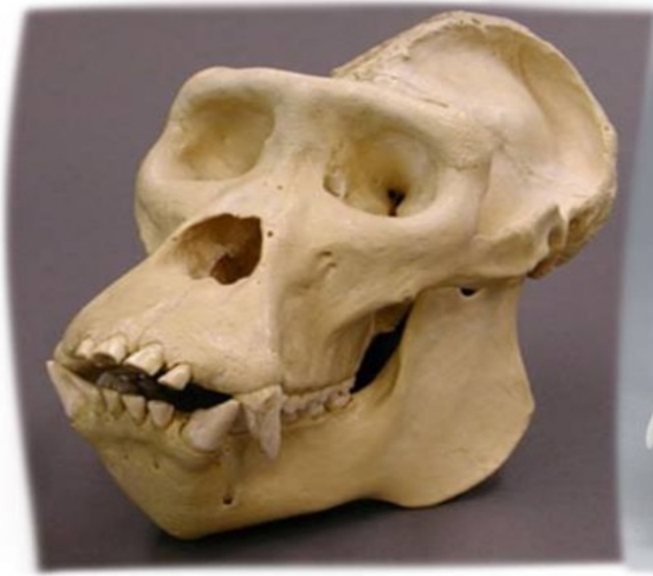

© 2010 Bone Clones®

Modern Horse

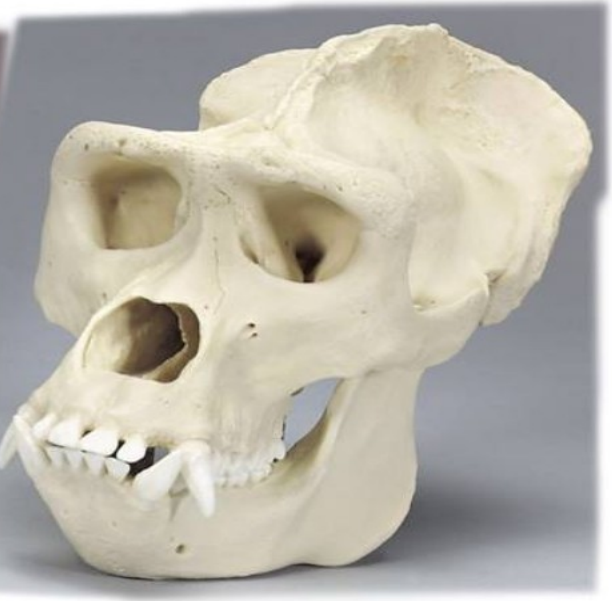
Where is the evolution?

"10.5 million years"

Chororapithecus abyssinicus
Mountain Gorilla



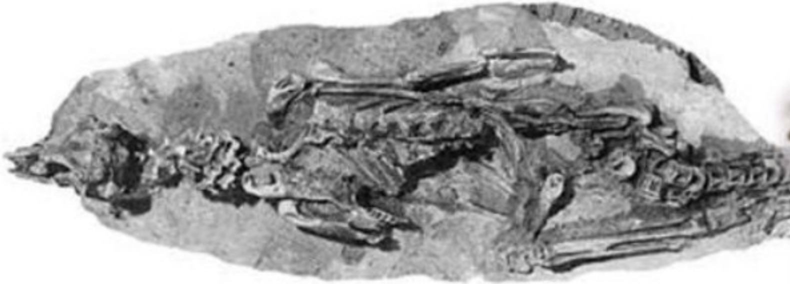
Today's adult Gorilla



Where is the evolution?

"10 million years"

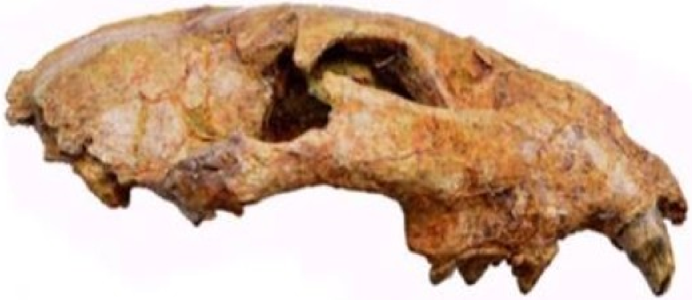
Madrynornis mirandus Penguin

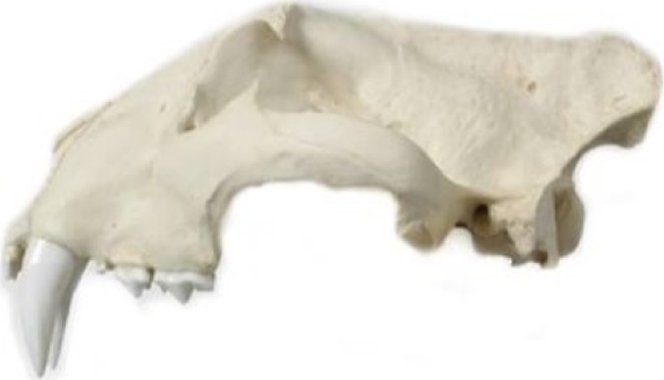


Modern Penguin

Where is the evolution?

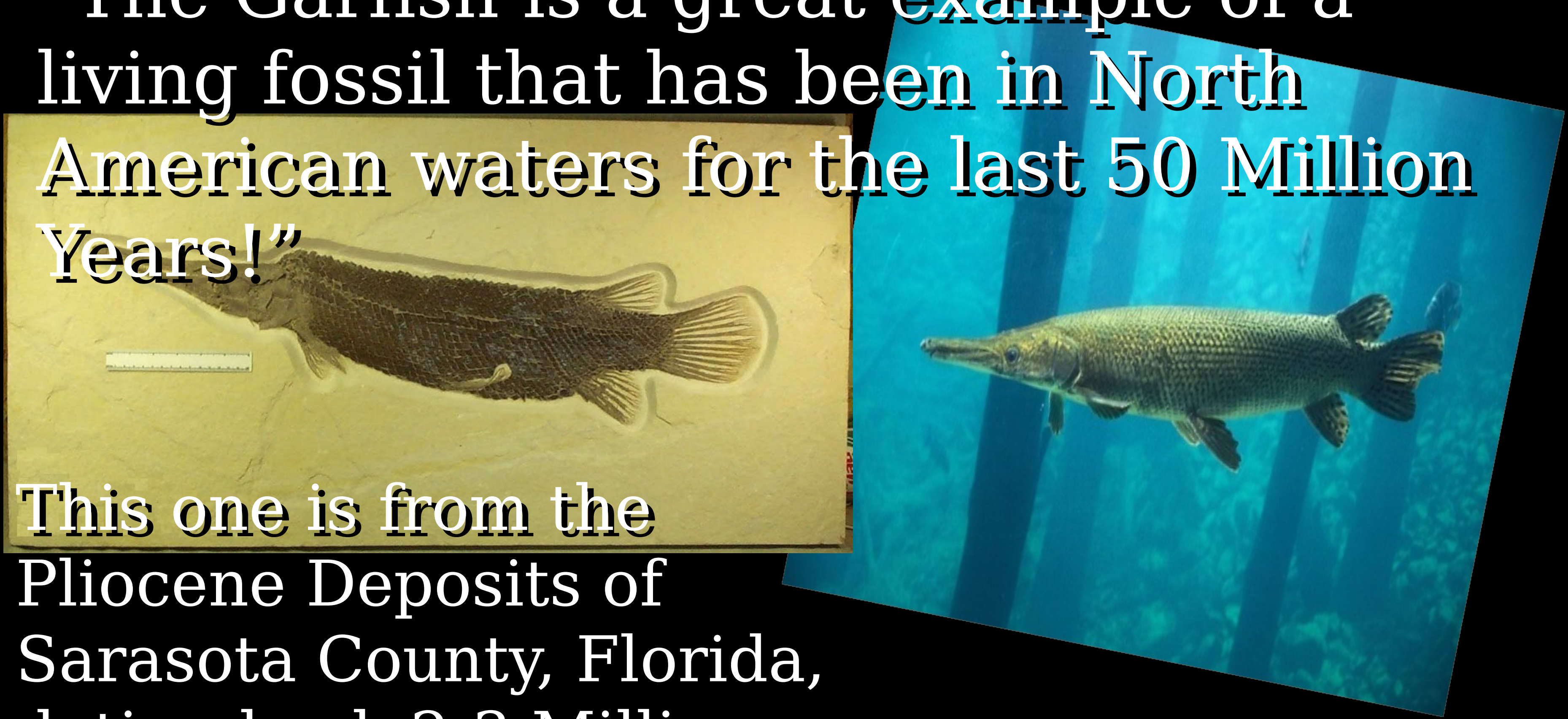
"4 million years"


Panthera blytheae - Tiger


Modern Tiger

Where is the evolution?

“The Garfish is a great example of a living fossil that has been in North American waters for the last 50 Million Years!”

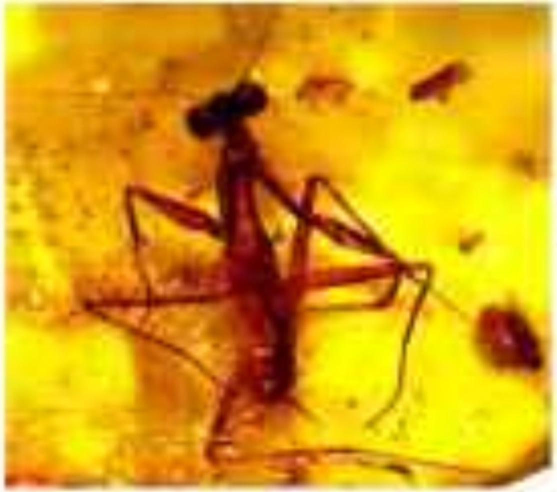


This one is from the Pliocene Deposits of Sarasota County, Florida, dating back 2-3 Million Years ago.

http://www.fossil-treasures-of-florida.com/garfish.html

"...it's between 200 years old and 1 million years old..."

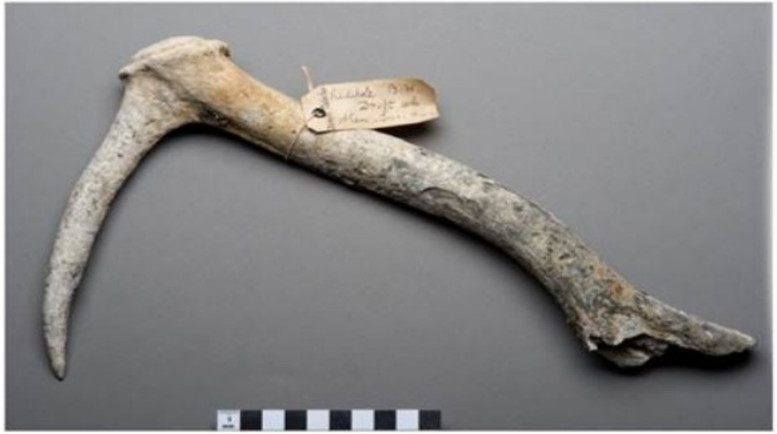
Praying Mantis - Amber



Praying Mantis - Today

Where is the evolution?

"1 million years"


Cervus elephas - Quaternary

Modern Cervus elephas (Deer)

Where is the evolution?

"24 thousand years"

Ursus spelaeus - dead bear

Ursus arctos - living bear

Where is the evolution?

"10 thousand years"

Prehistoric baby wooly mammoth

Baby elephant - Today

Where is the evolution?

Evolution believers will tell you

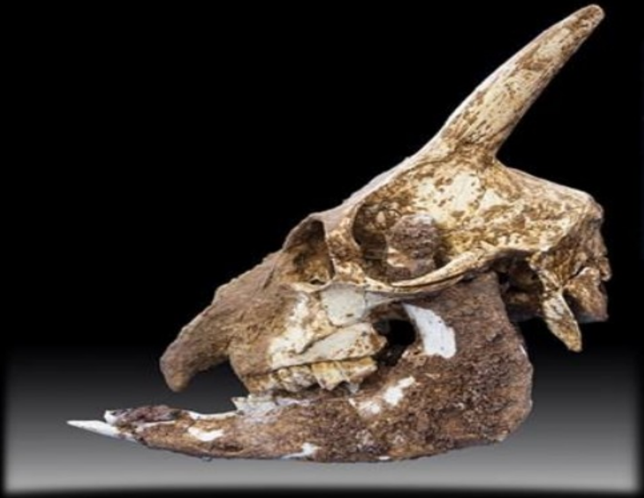
"It didn't evolve because the climate didn't change"

Yet the mammoth lived through the "ice age"

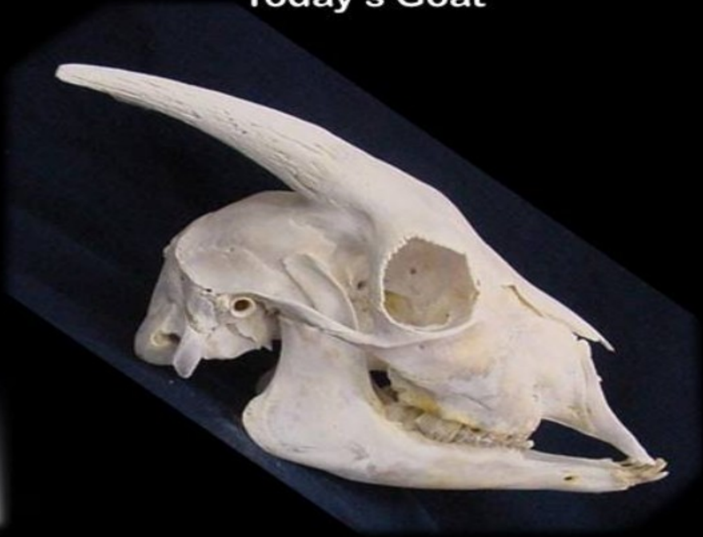
Science refutes the evolution theory.

"5 thousand years"

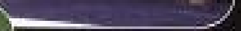
Myotragus balearicus - Goat

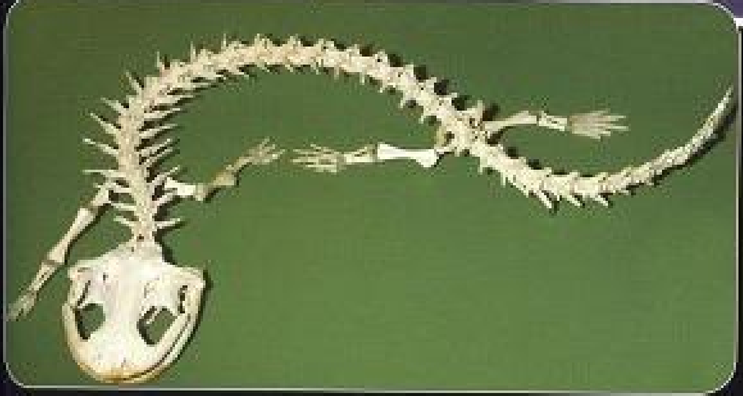


Today's Goat

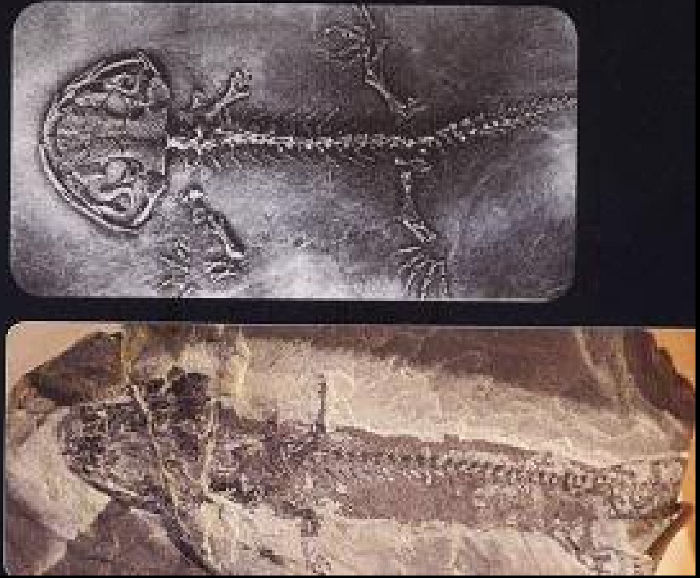


Where is the evolution?



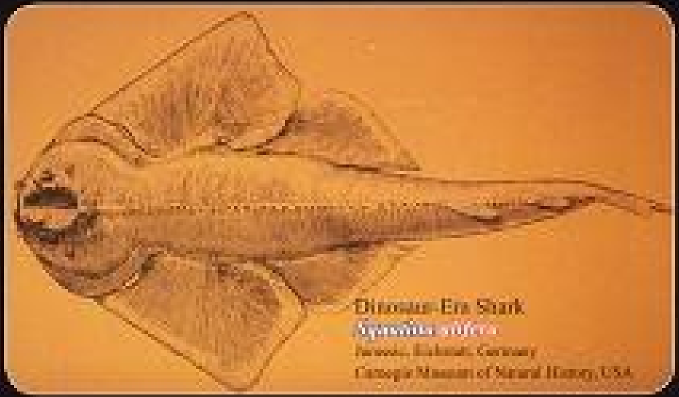


Modern Hellbender
Cryptobranchus alleghenensis
South Australian Museum, Adelaide



Dinosaur-Era Salamanders
Two fossils of *Karaurus*
Karaurus (species undetermined)
Jurassic
Redpath Museum, Montreal, Canada

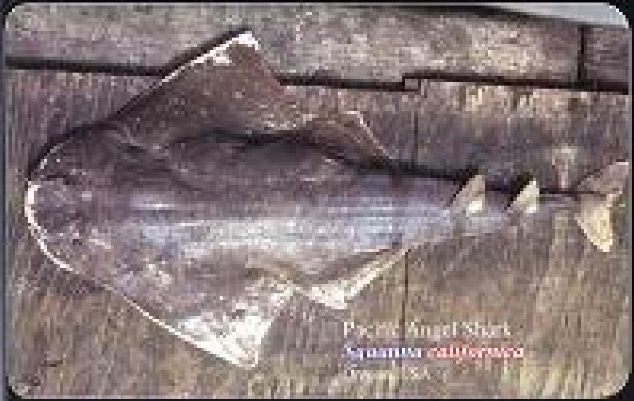
Angel Shark



Dinosaur-Era Shark
Squatina alifera
Jurassic, Eichstatt, Germany
Carnegie Museum of Natural History, USA

I felt like I had broken through a glass ceiling when I was able to interview and film at the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. It was quite a thrill for me. Here on display were some of the best fossil specimens from around the world, including fossils from the dinosaur dig sites which I had already visited such as Solnhofen and Dinosaur National Monument in Utah.

Even at this most prestigious museum, I found myself questioning evolution since I saw sharks and rays that appear similar to modern forms. Let me show you some examples.

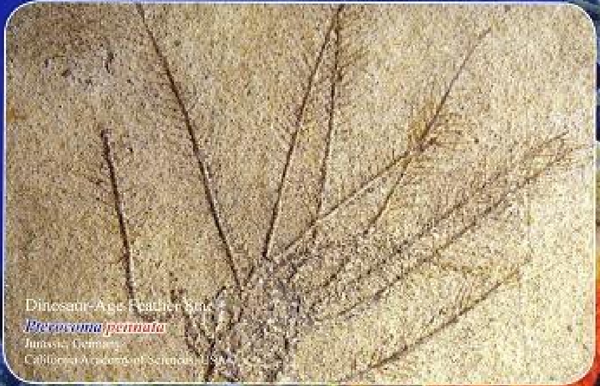


Pacific Angel Shark
Squatina californica
[illegible] USA

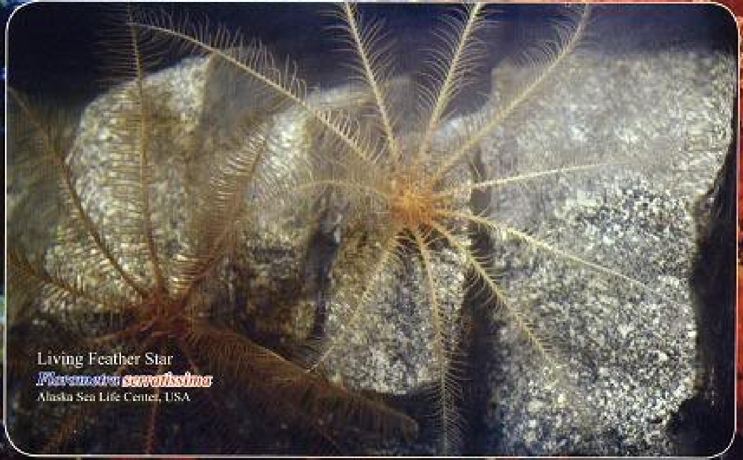
Scientific illustrators at the Carnegie Museum drew this fossil shark (above) based on fossils found in Jurassic dinosaur layers in Germany. Compare the drawing to the living Pacific Angel Shark (left).

Feather Stars

In addition to the long-stemmed stalked crinoids, there are other types of sea lilies living today without stalks, called feather stars. One day while we were filming at the Alaska Sea Life Center, I saw a living feather star and realized I had found a match to a fossil collected nearly 5,000 miles away in Germany. To me, these two invertebrates look similar.



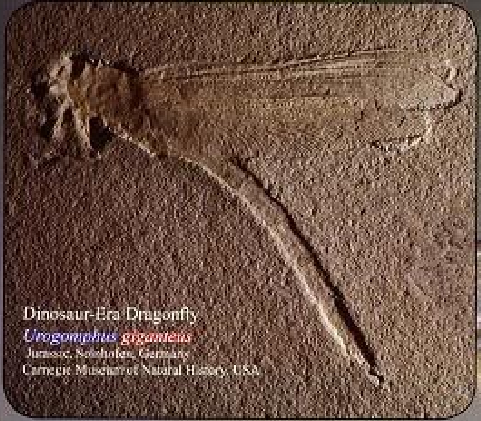
Dinosaur-Age Feather Star
Pterocoma pennata
Jurassic, Germany
California Academy of Sciences, USA



Living Feather Star
Florometra serratissima
Alaska Sea Life Center, USA

Other Fossil Insects

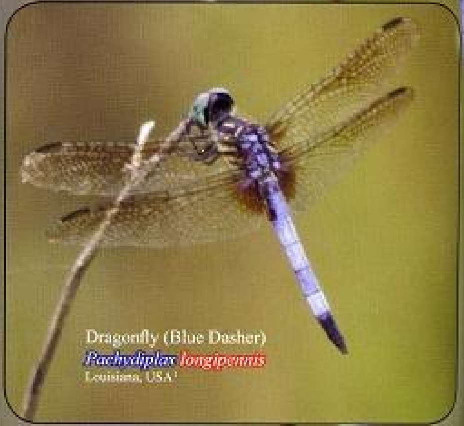
Author's Note: The fossils on these next six pages were found at the Solnhofen Quarry in Germany described in Chapter 5.



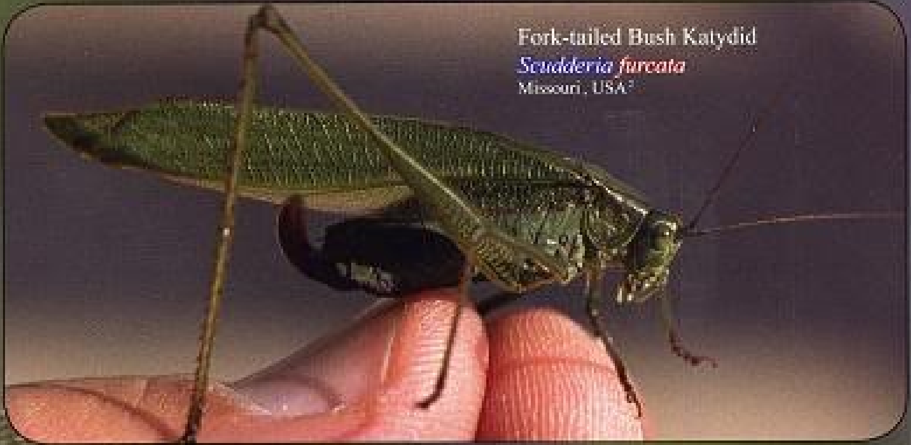
Dinosaur-Era Dragonfly
Urogomphus giganteus
Jurassic, Solnhofen, Germany
Carnegie Museum of Natural History, USA

Dragonflies

When I started my expedition, I was aware that dragonflies had been found in dinosaur rock layers, but these fossils were assigned a different genus — not closely related to modern dragonflies. I always believed this; yet, when I put the fossil dragonfly next to a living dragonfly, I was not so convinced.



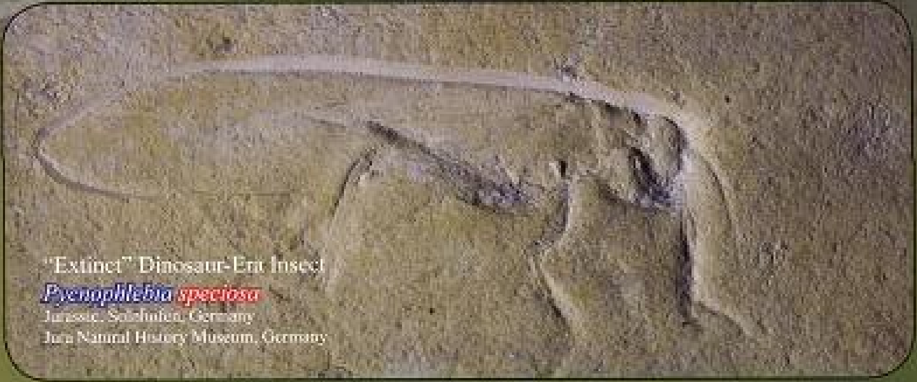
Dragonfly (Blue Dasher)
Pachydiplax longipennis
Louisiana, USA[1]



Fork-tailed Bush Katydid

Scudderia furcata

Missouri, USA[2]



"Extinct" Dinosaur-Era Insect

Pycnophlebia speciosa

Jurassic, Solnhofen, Germany

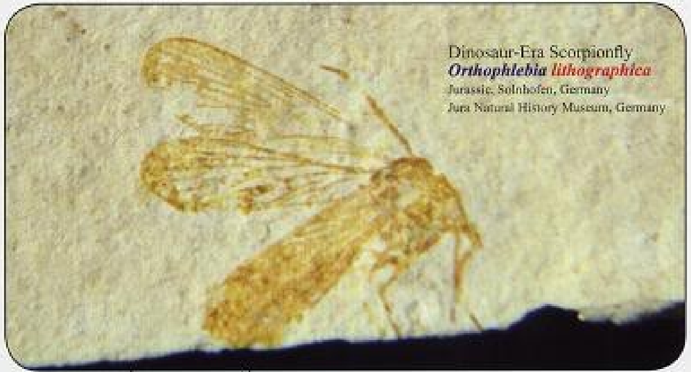
Jura Natural History Museum, Germany

Katydids with Dinosaurs?

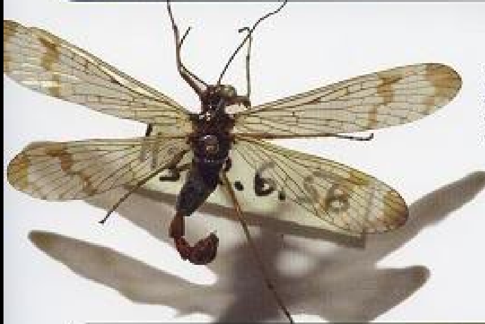
Compare this living katydid to this dinosaur-era fossil.

Notice the legs and the antennae are in different positions.

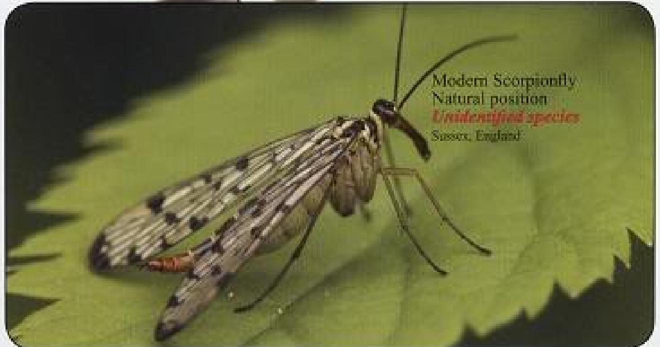
Scorpionfly



Dinosaur-Era Scorpionfly
Orthophlebia lithographica
Jurassic, Solnhofen, Germany
Jura Natural History Museum, Germany



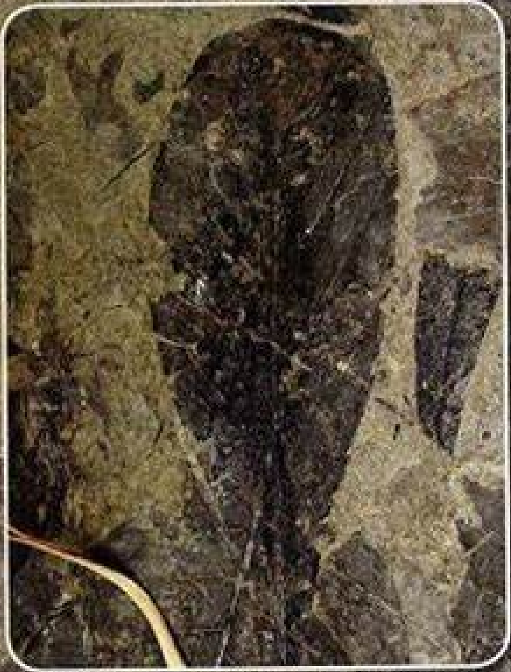
Modern Scorpionfly
Panorpa communis
Jurassic, Solnhofen, Germany
Jura Natural History Museum, Germany



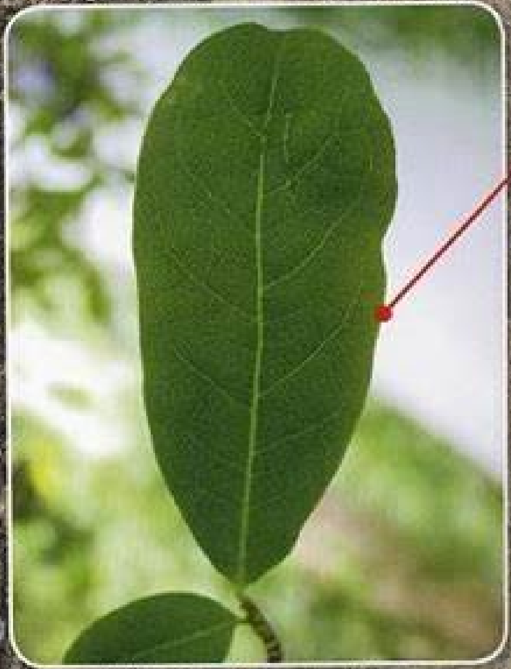
Modern Scorpionfly
Natural position
Unidentified species
Sussex, England

Comparing Modern and Dinosaur-Era Magnolias

Compare the dinosaur-era fossil leaf on the left with the modern magnolia leaf on the right. To me, the differences between the fossil and the modern leaf are no greater than the variations in the leaves from the same magnolia tree on the next page.



Dinosaur-Era Magnolia
Magnolia magnifolia
New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, Albuquerque, USA



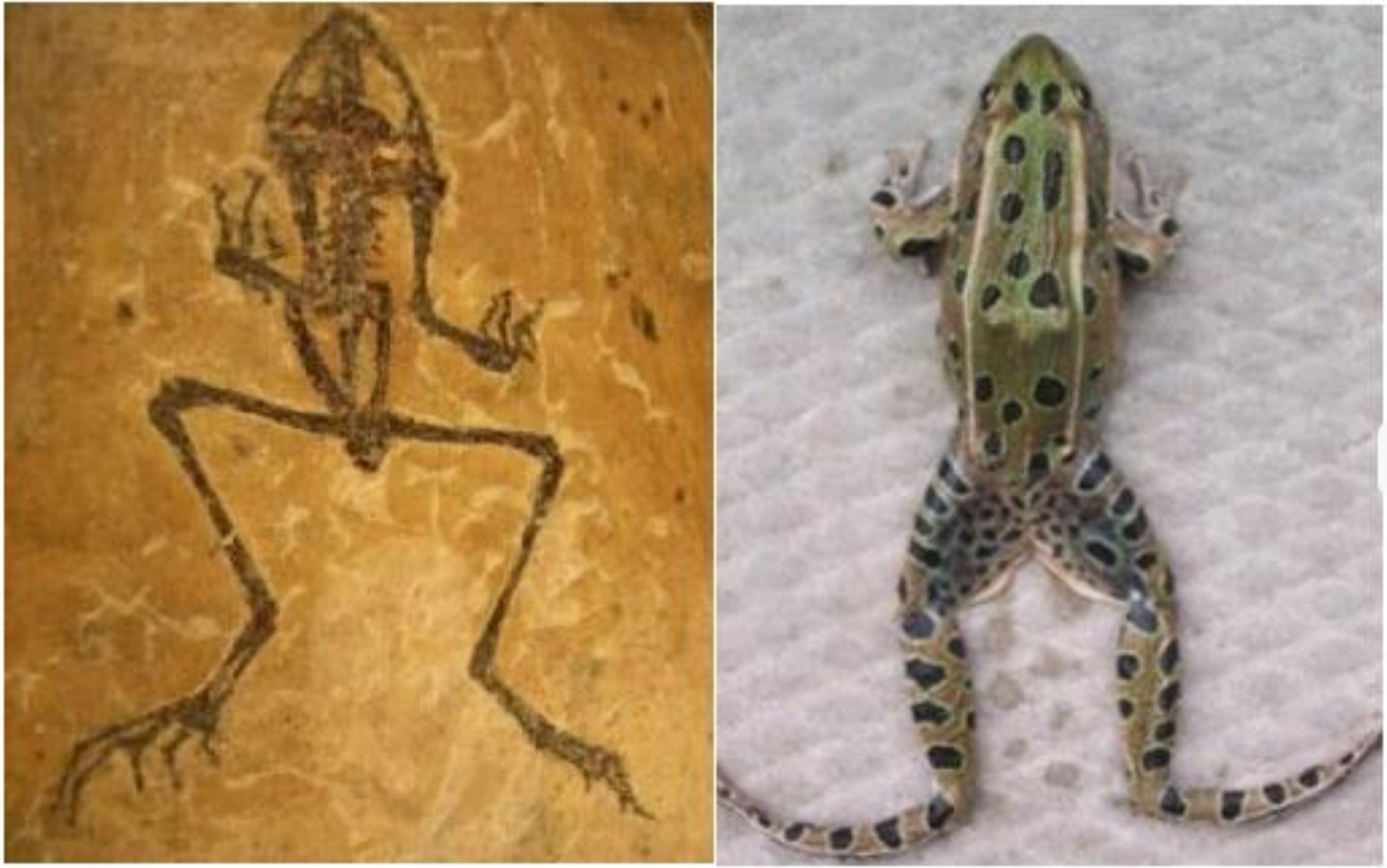
Modern Star Magnolia
Magnolia stellata
Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, USA

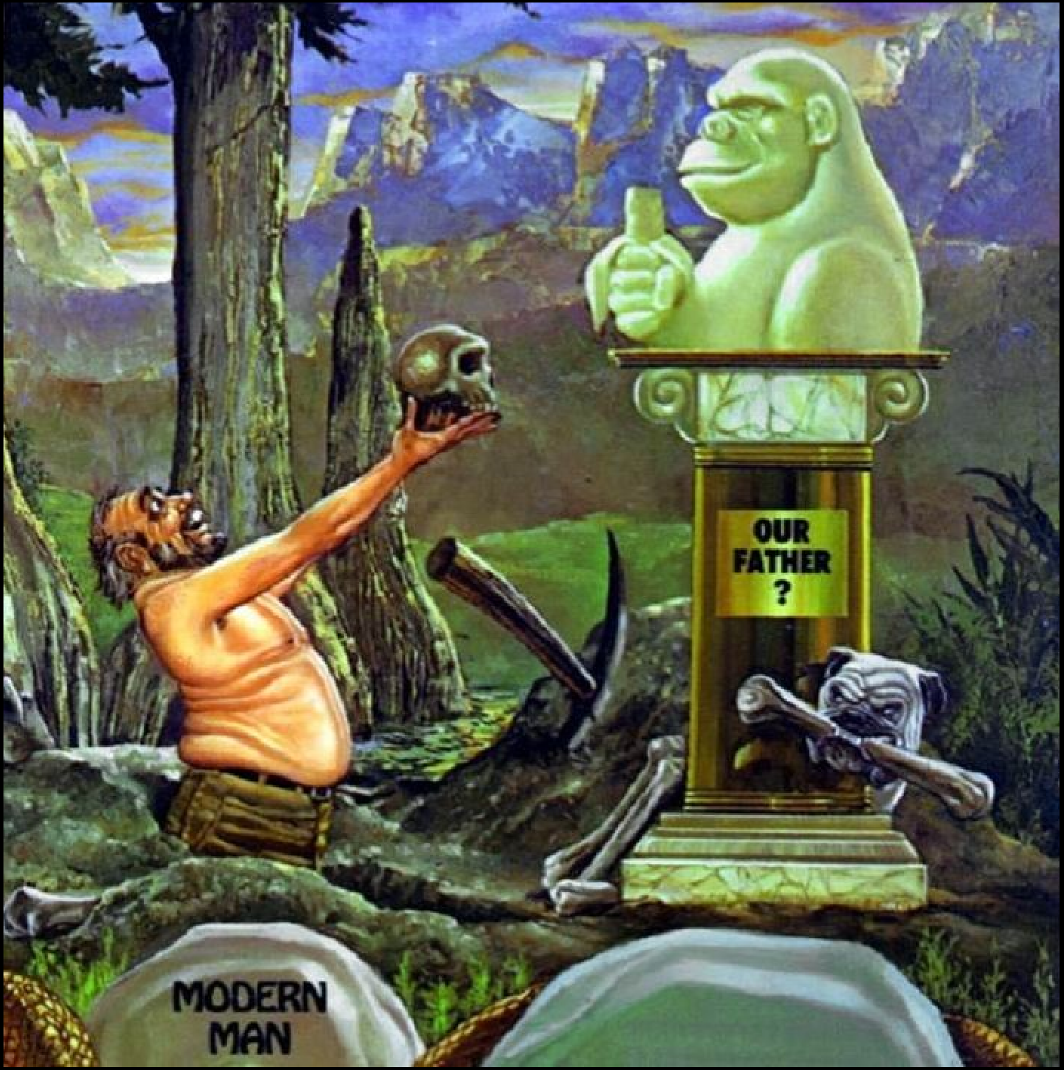
Where’s the evolution?

Man
66 million years ago

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplorhini#/media/File
:Totenkopfaeffchen.jpg

Man
living today




OUR
FATHER
?
MODERN
MAN

"160 million years"

Evolutionary Artist Impression
Juramaia sinensis - dead mammal
Chinese shrew

Today's dead shrew - mammal

Where is the evolution?

"12 million years"

Pliohippus - Horse

Modern Horse

Where is the evolution?

"360 million years"

Aciculopoda mapesi - dead shrimp

Shrimp today

Where is the evolution?

"50 million years"

Priscacara liops - fossil

Oreochromis mossambicus - Today

Where is the evolution?

"40 million years"

Mesembrinella caenozoica
- dead fly in amber

Musca Domestica
- living fly today

Where is the evolution?

"...it's between **200** years old and
1 million years old..."

Praying Mantis - Amber

Praying Mantis - Today

Where is the evolution?

"33 million years"

Where is the evolution?

"100 million years"

Tropidogyne pentaptera - Amber

Ceratopetalum gummiferum - Today

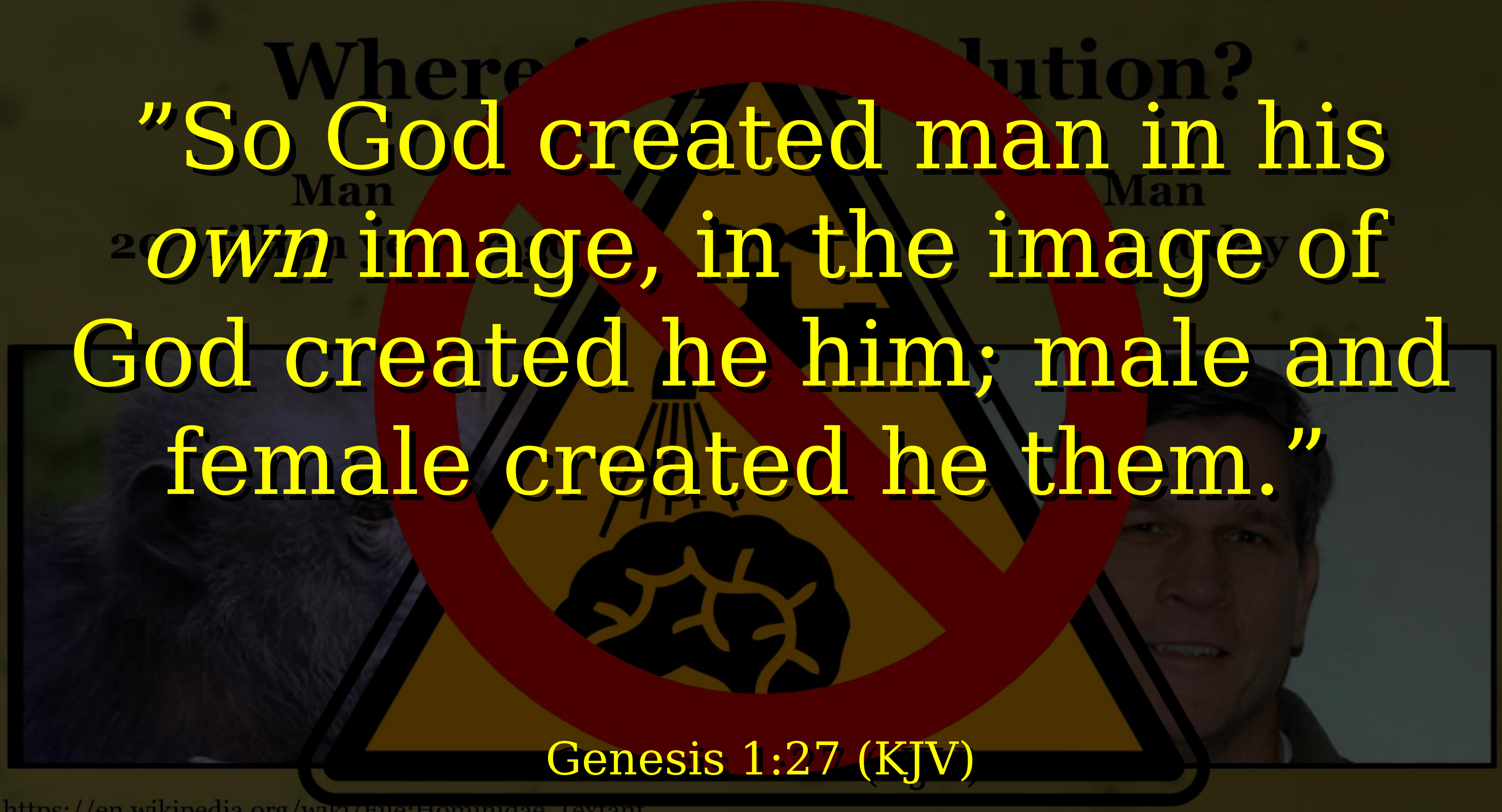
Where is the evolution?

Where i lution?

Man
20 Million ye ago

Man
g today

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hominidae_(extant_species).jpg



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hominidae_(extant_species).jpg

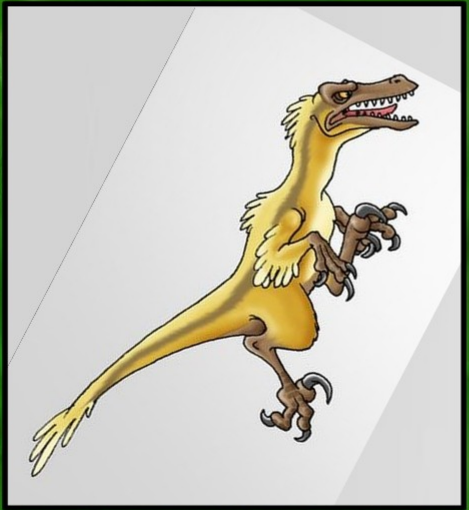
”So God created man in his *own* image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.”

Genesis 1:27 (KJV)

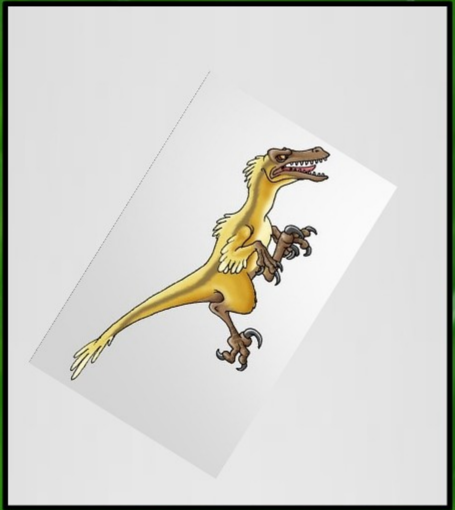
Evolution as Taught in School?

Ferocious Dinosaurs turned into Little Birds

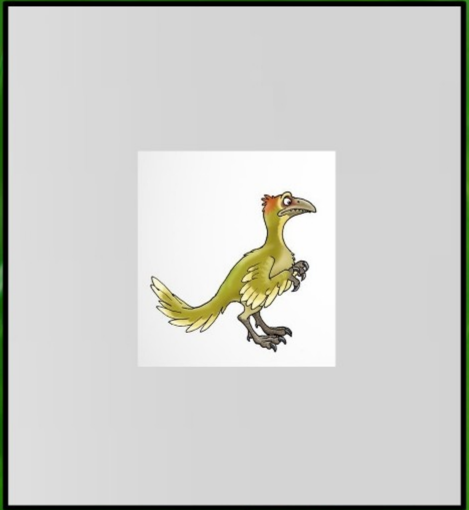
150 Mya



75 Mya



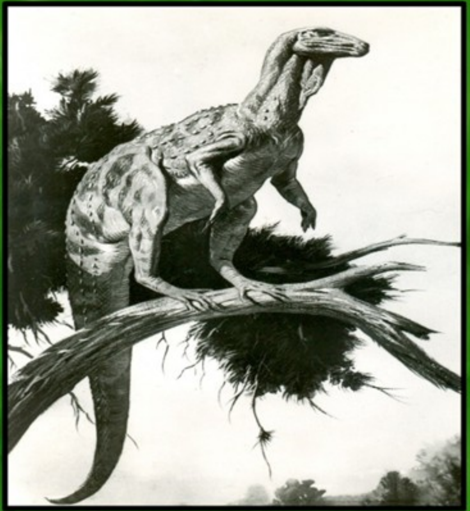
25 Mya



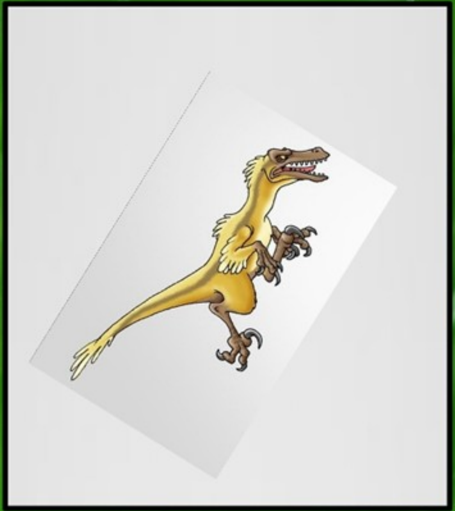
Evolution as Taught in School?

Ferocious Dinosaurs turned into Little Birds

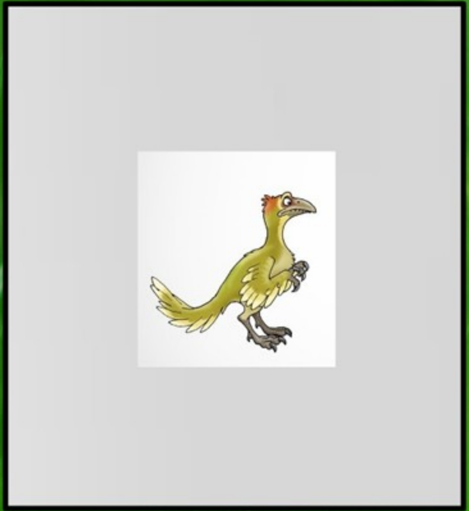
150 Mya



75 Mya



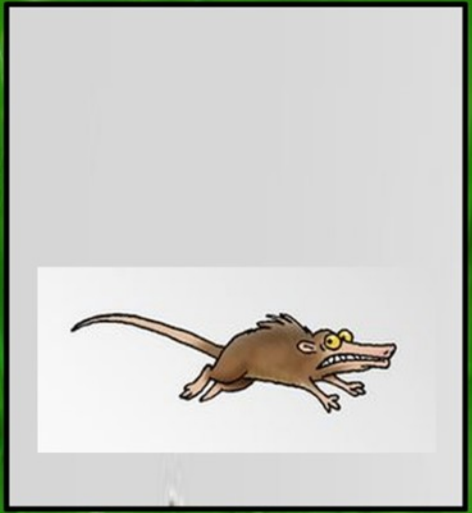
25 Mya



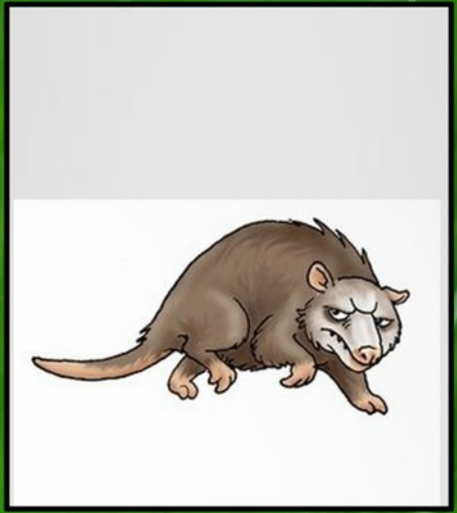
Evolution as Taught in School?

Dinky Mammals turned into Ferocious Carnivors

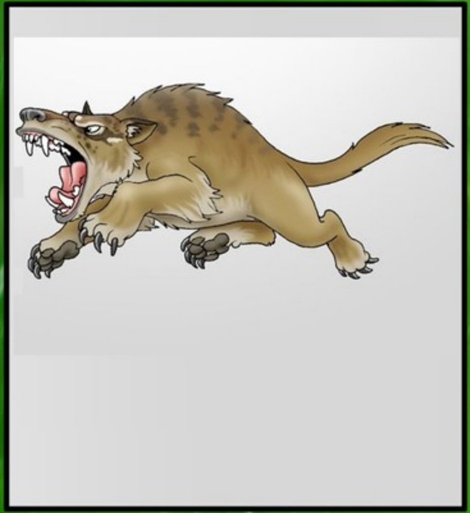
150 Mya



75 Mya



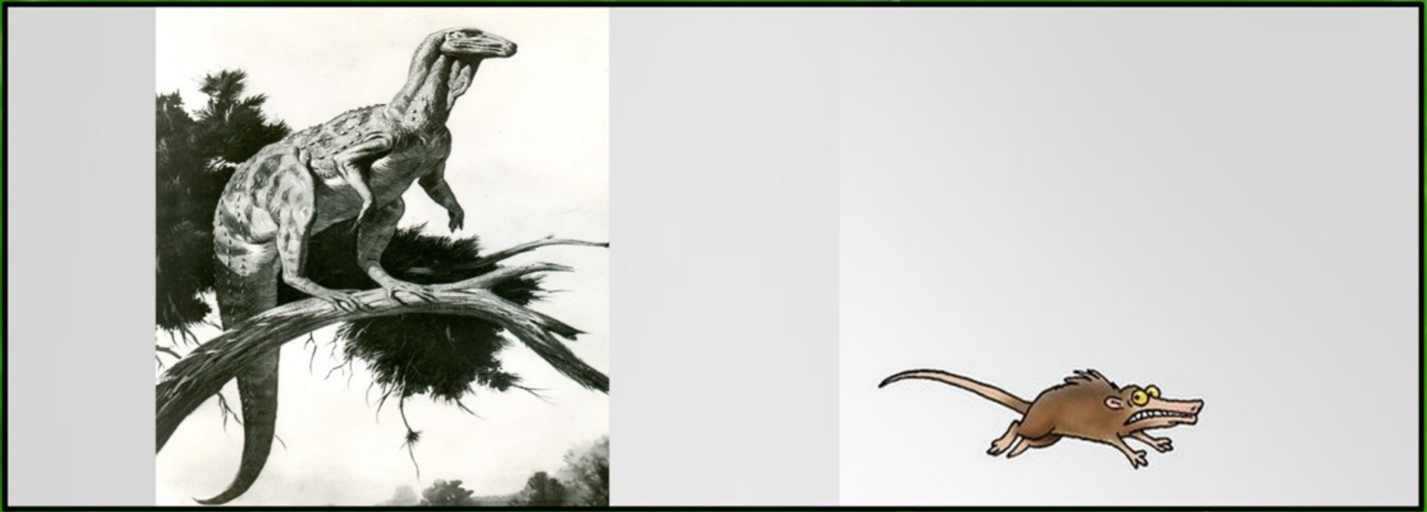
25 Mya



Evolution as Taught in School?

Devolving? **Evolving?**

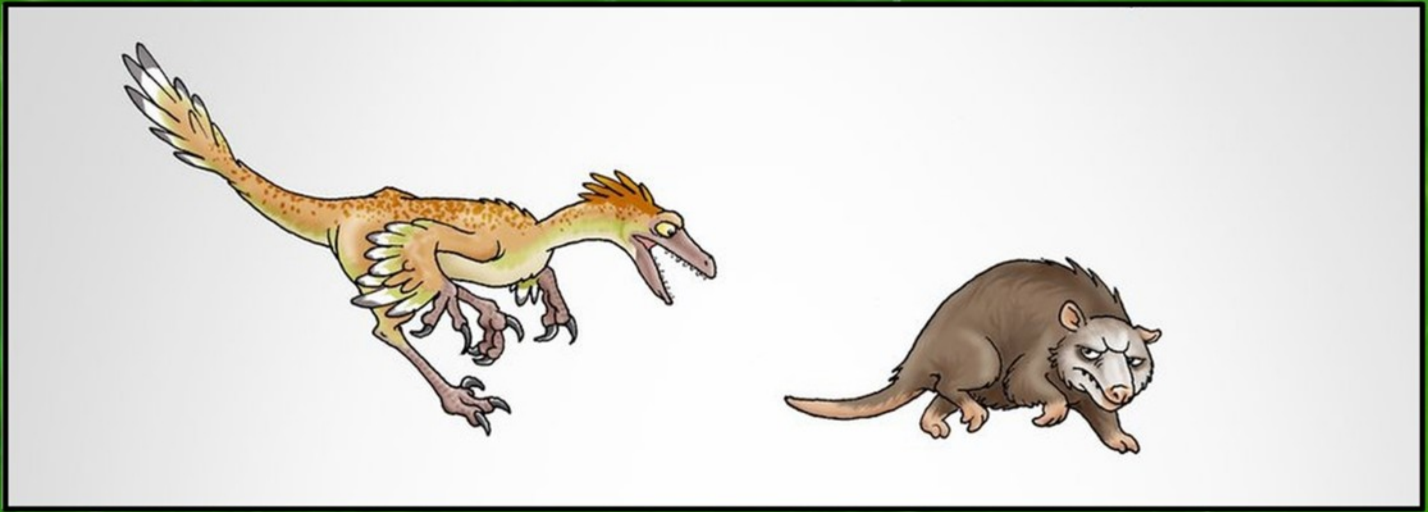
150 Million Years Ago



Evolution as Taught in School?

Devolving? **Evolving?**

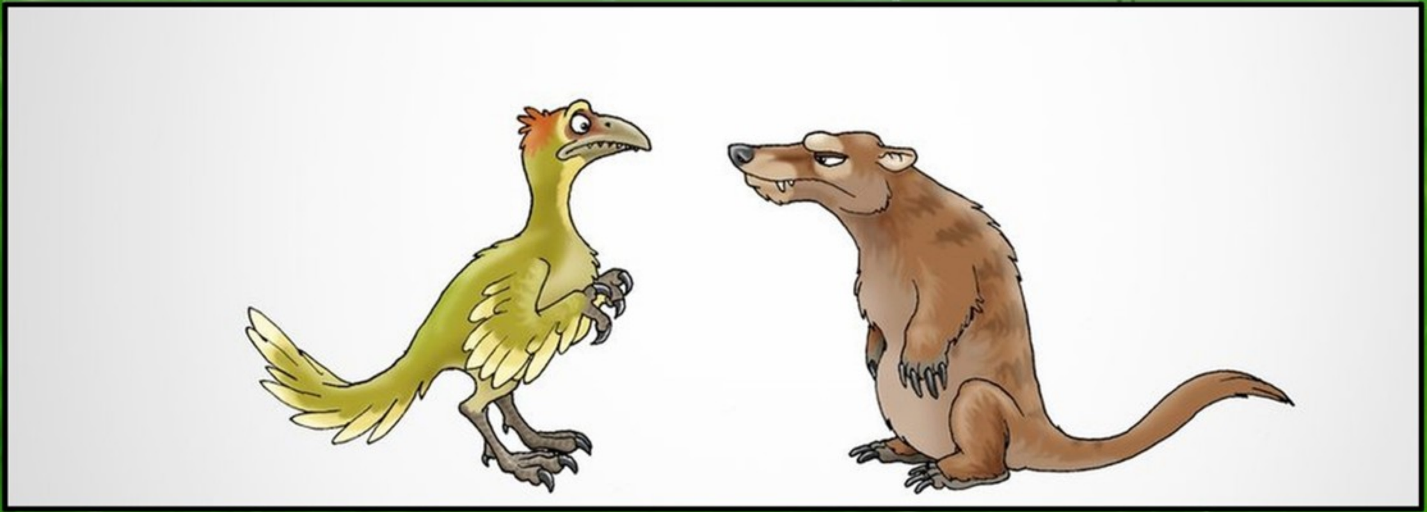
75 Million Years Ago



Evolution as Taught in School?

Devolving? **Evolving?**

25 Million Years Ago

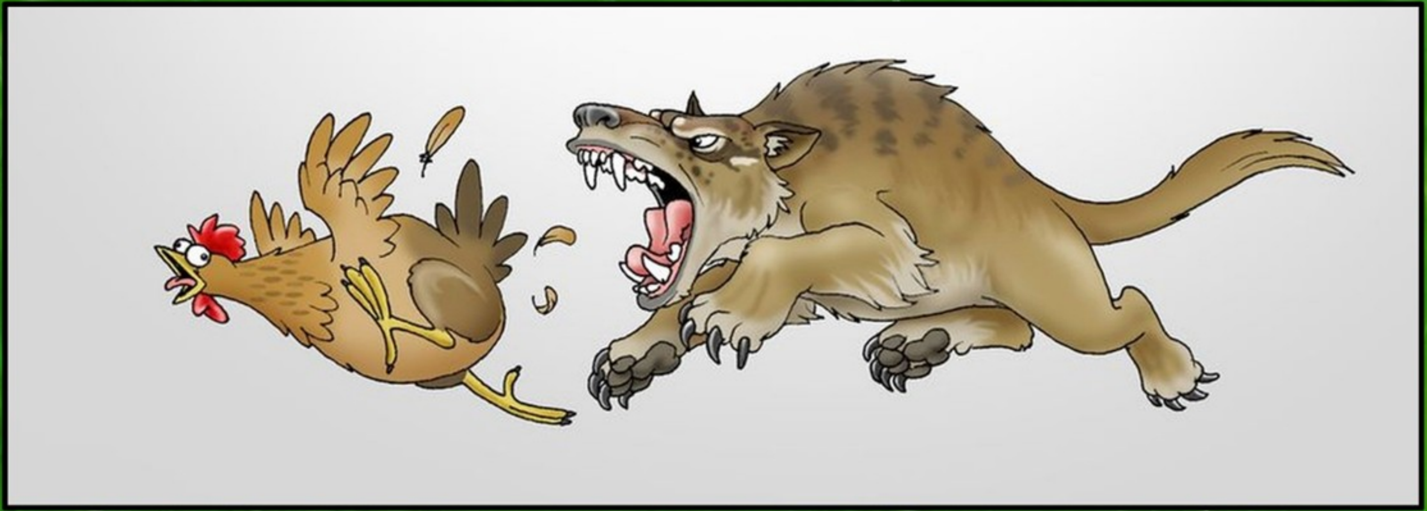


Evolution as Taught in School?

Devolving?

Evolving?

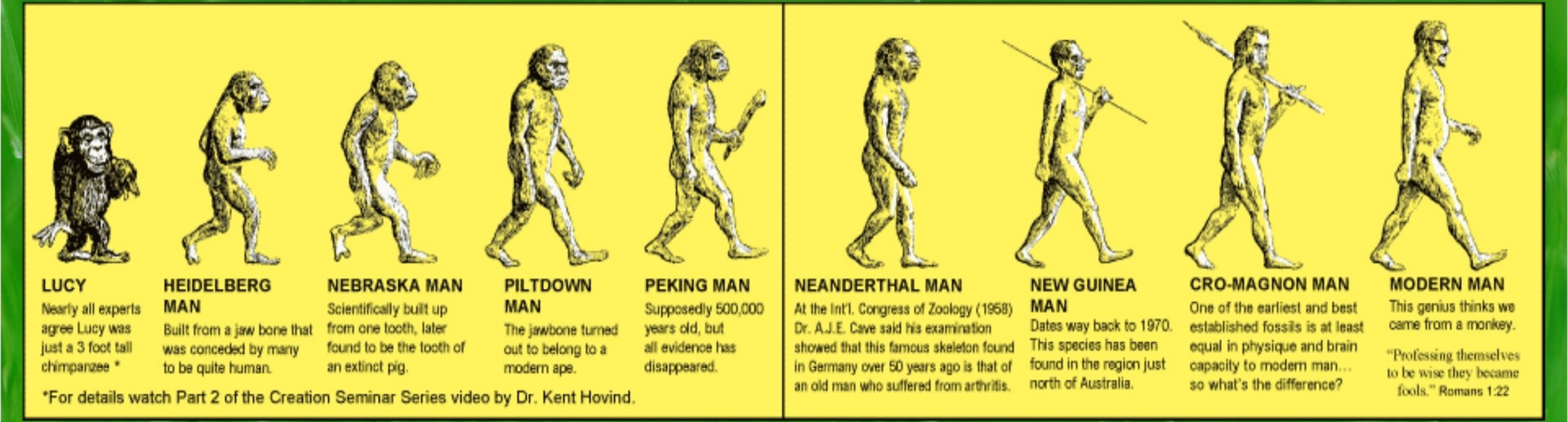
Today



Evolution as Taught in School?

Devolving? Created? Evolving?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries



LUCY
Nearly all experts agree Lucy was just a 3 foot tall chimpanzee *

HEIDELBERG MAN
Built from a jaw bone that was conceded by many to be quite human.

NEBRASKA MAN
Scientifically built up from one tooth, later found to be the tooth of an extinct pig.

PILTDOWN MAN
The jawbone turned out to belong to a modern ape.

PEKING MAN
Supposedly 500,000 years old, but all evidence has disappeared.

*For details watch Part 2 of the Creation Seminar Series video by Dr. Kent Hovind.

NEANDERTHAL MAN
At the Int'l. Congress of Zoology (1958) Dr. A.J.E. Cave said his examination showed that this famous skeleton found in Germany over 50 years ago is that of an old man who suffered from arthritis.

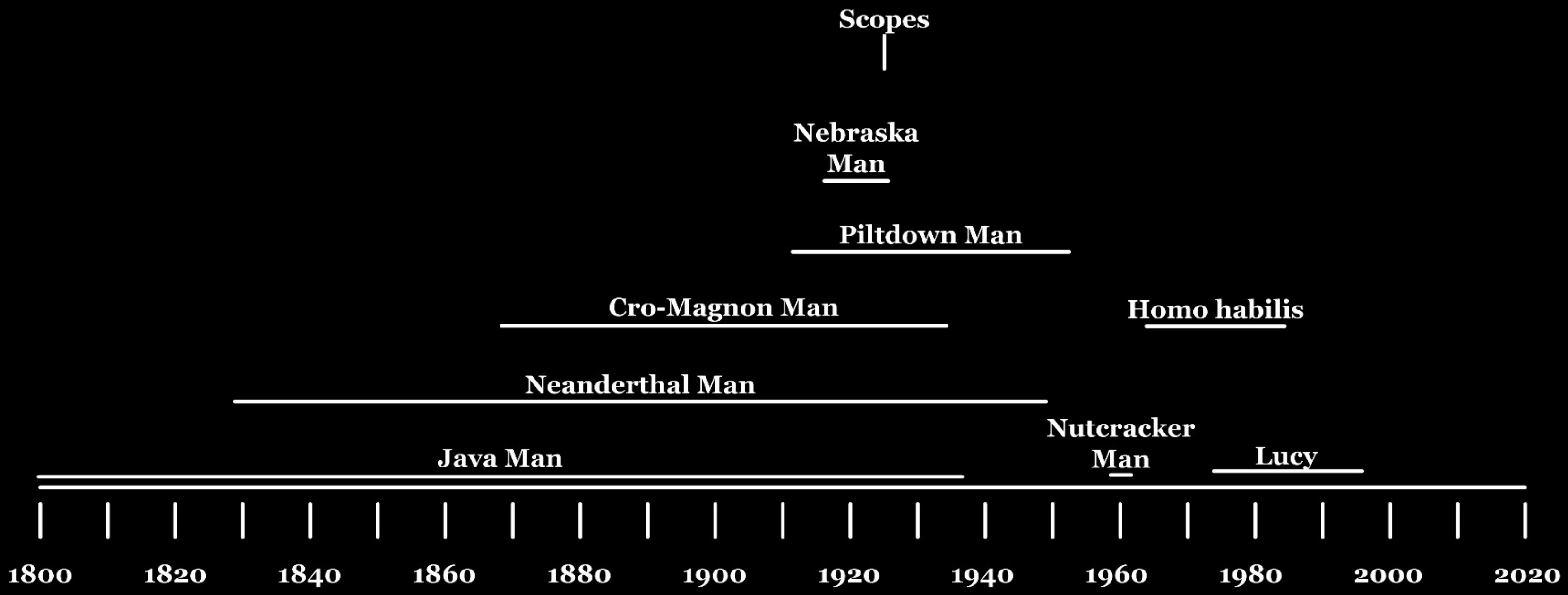
NEW GUINEA MAN
Dates way back to 1970. This species has been found in the region just north of Australia.

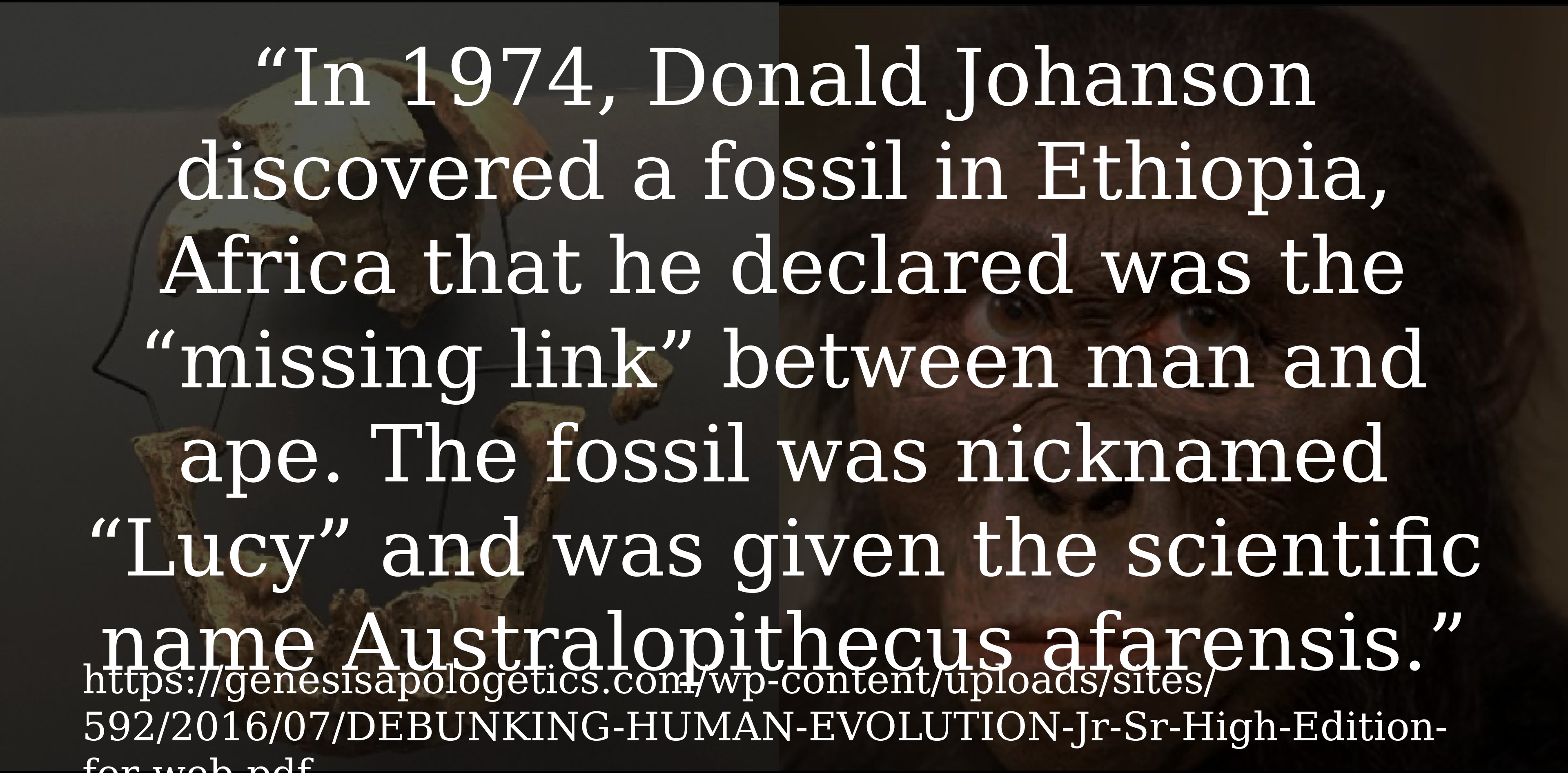
CRO-MAGNON MAN
One of the earliest and best established fossils is at least equal in physique and brain capacity to modern man… so what's the difference?

MODERN MAN
This genius thinks we came from a monkey.

"Professing themselves to be wise they became fools." Romans 1:22

Human 'missing links' Found False



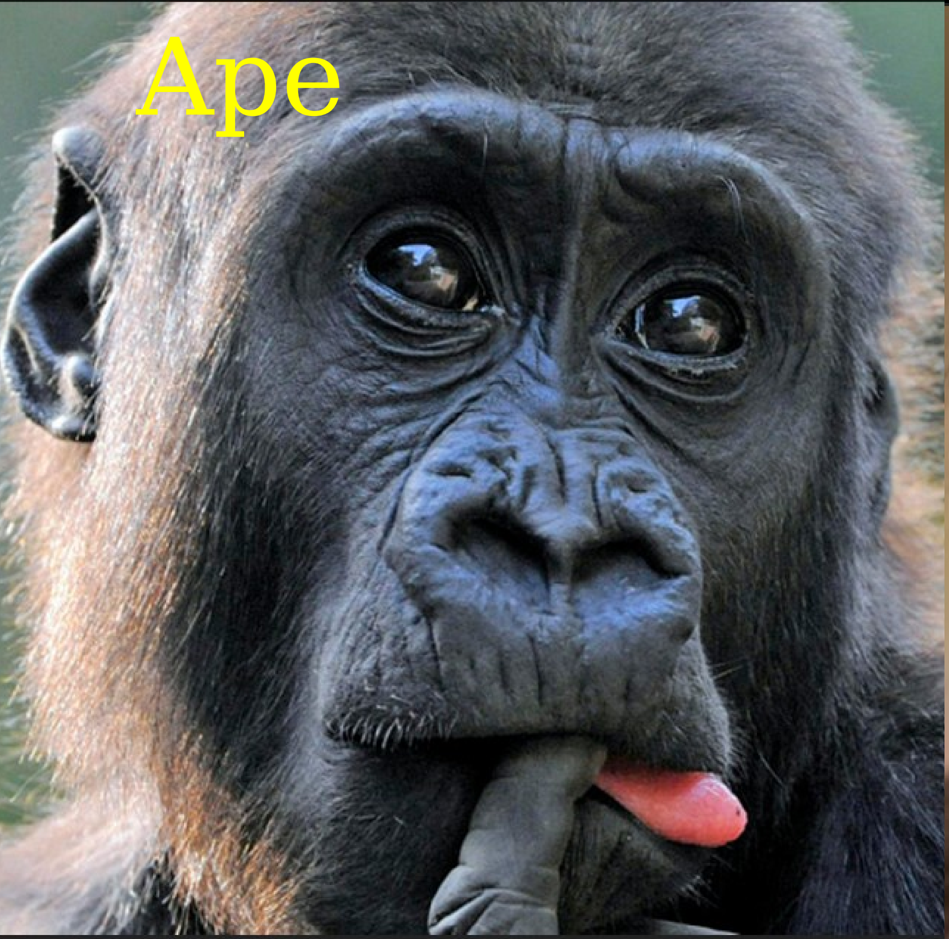


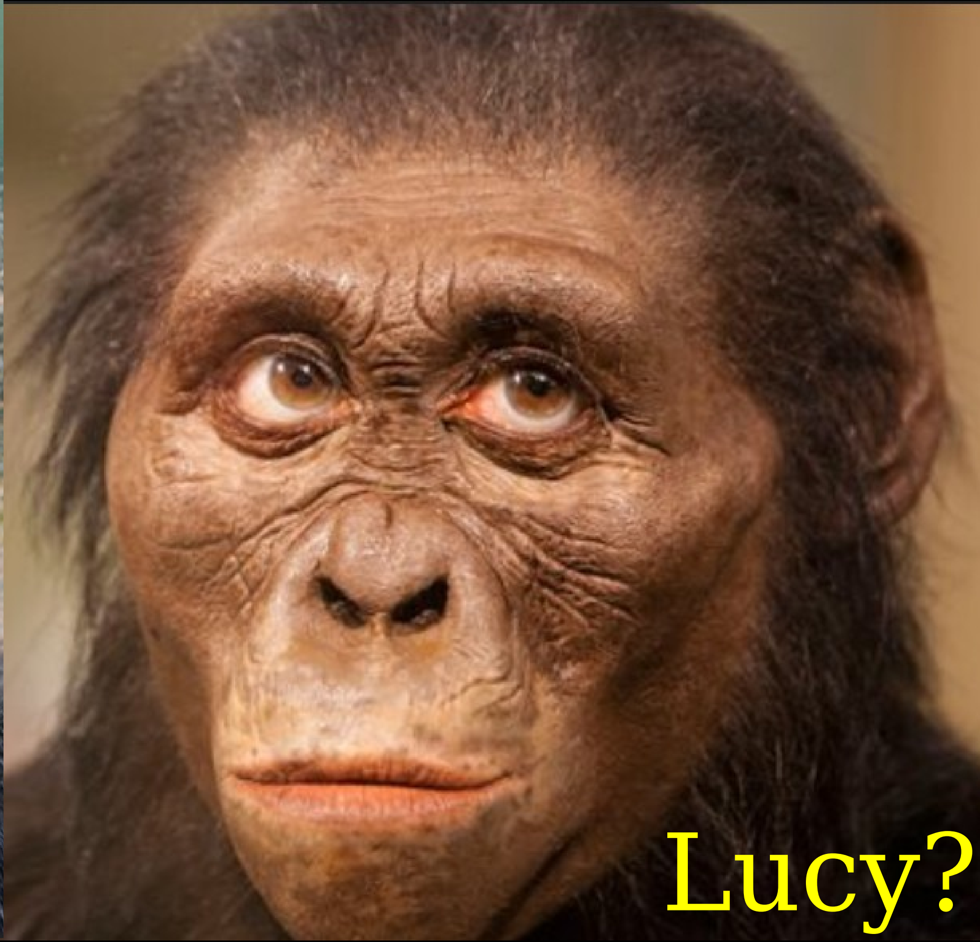
“In 1974, Donald Johanson discovered a fossil in Ethiopia, Africa that he declared was the “missing link” between man and ape. The fossil was nicknamed “Lucy” and was given the scientific name Australopithecus afarensis.”

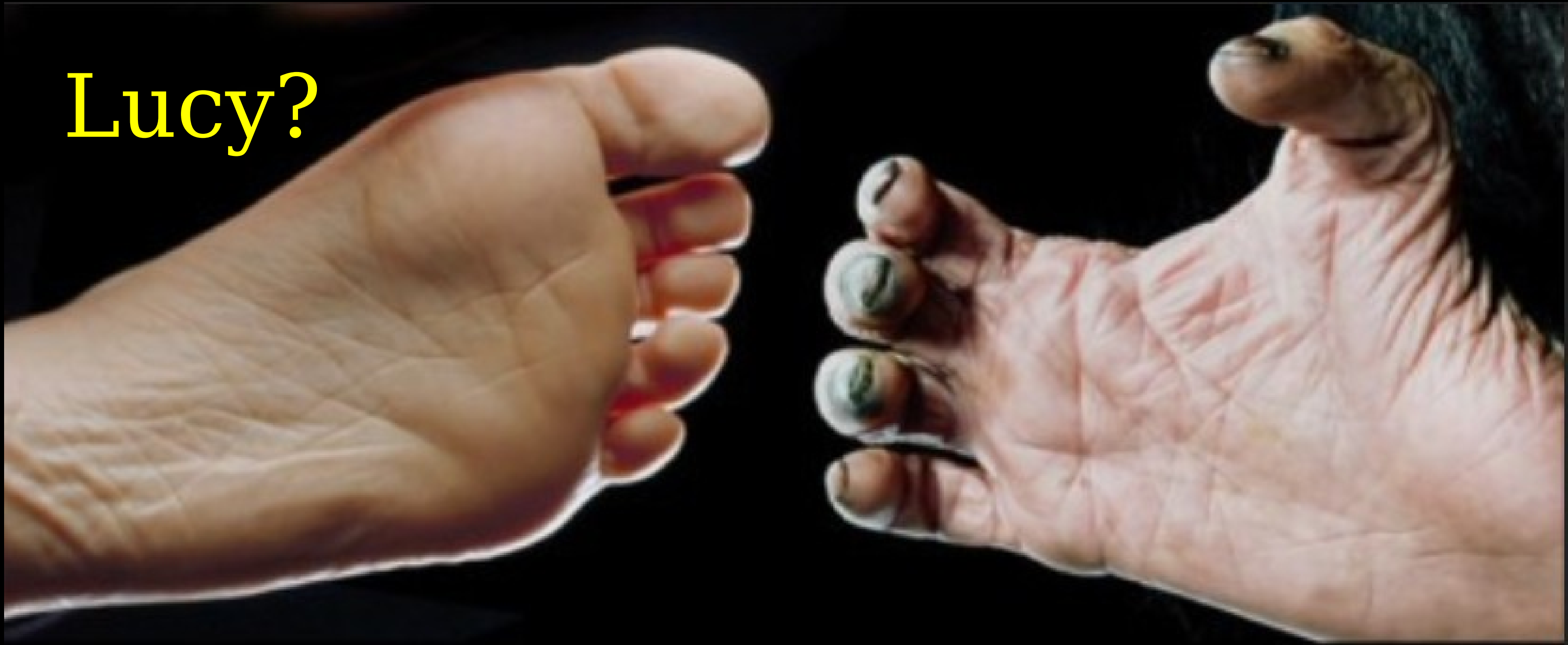
https://genesisapologetics.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/592/2016/07/DEBUNKING-HUMAN-EVOLUTION-Jr-Sr-High-Edition-for-web.pdf

Lucy

Lucy?


Ape

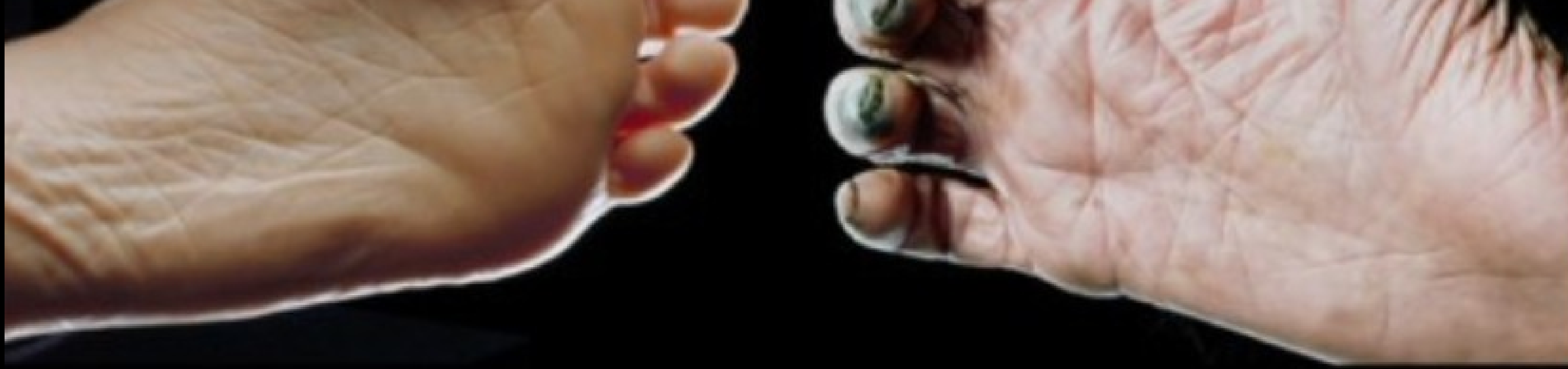

Lucy?



- Large heel
- Ankle adapted for walking

Ape

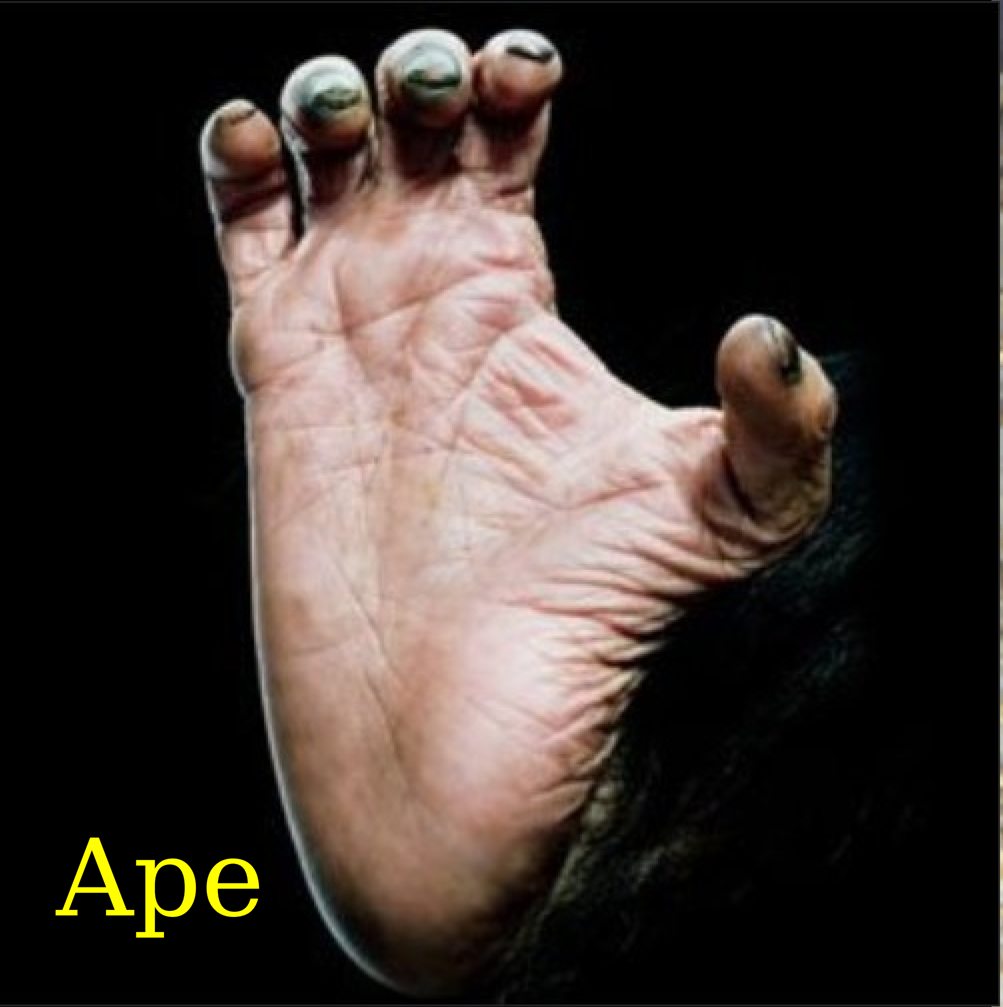
- Small heel
- Ankle adapted for



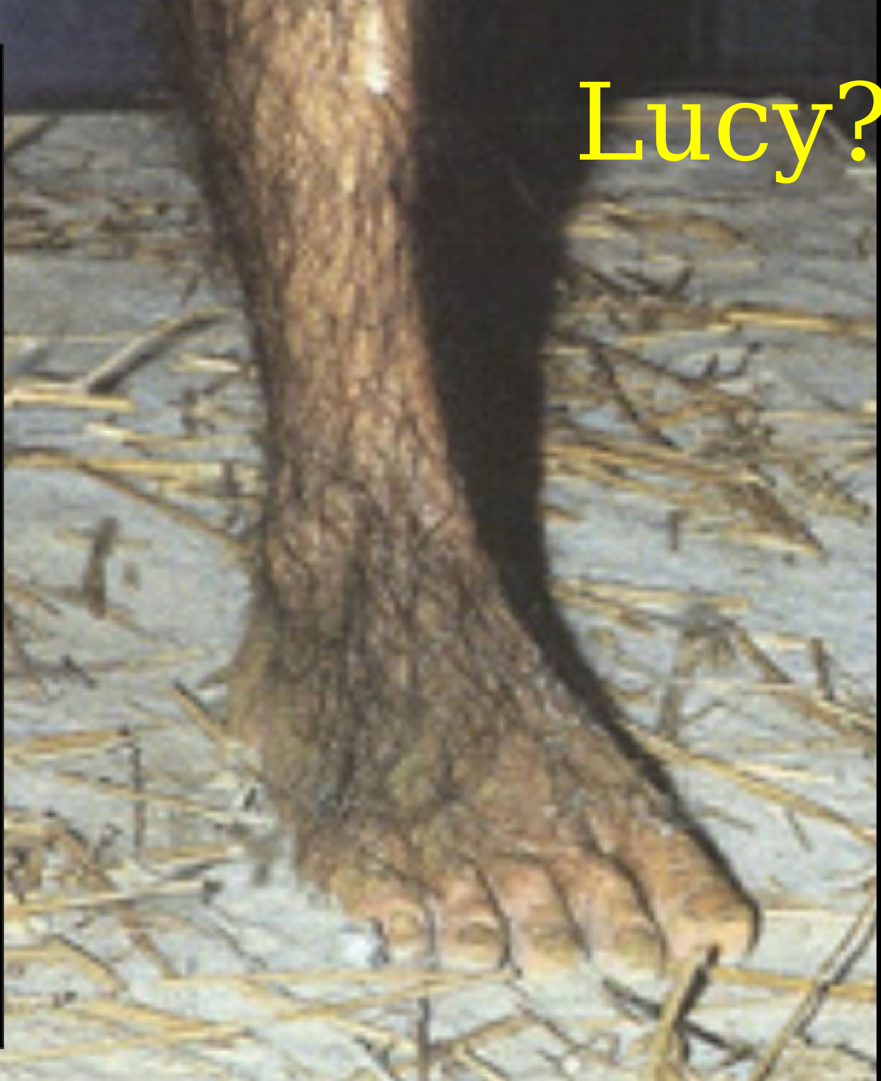
- Large heel
- Ankle adapted for walking
- Stiff midfoot for propulsion
- Adducted big toe in line with other digits

- Small heel
- Ankle adapted for climbing
- Flexible midfoot (midtarsal break)
- Grasping big toe

Ape



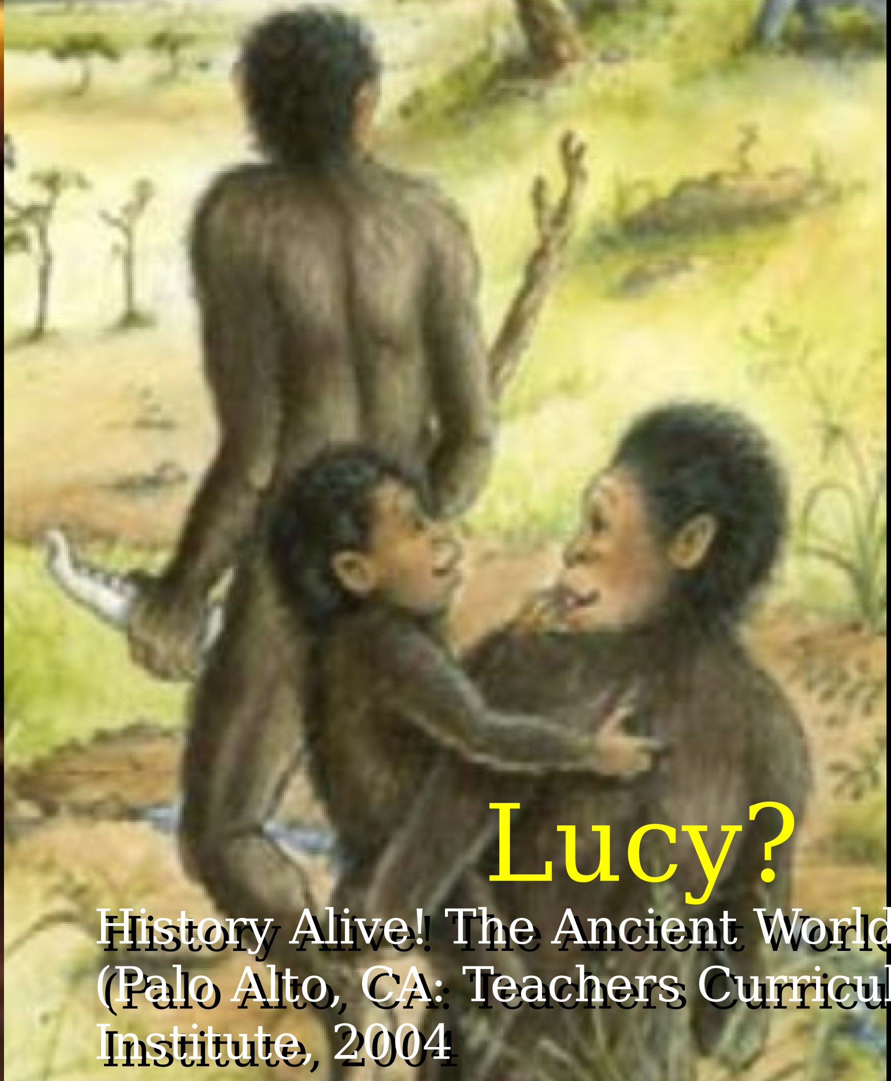
Ape



Lucy?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8qiXhyKDNK0

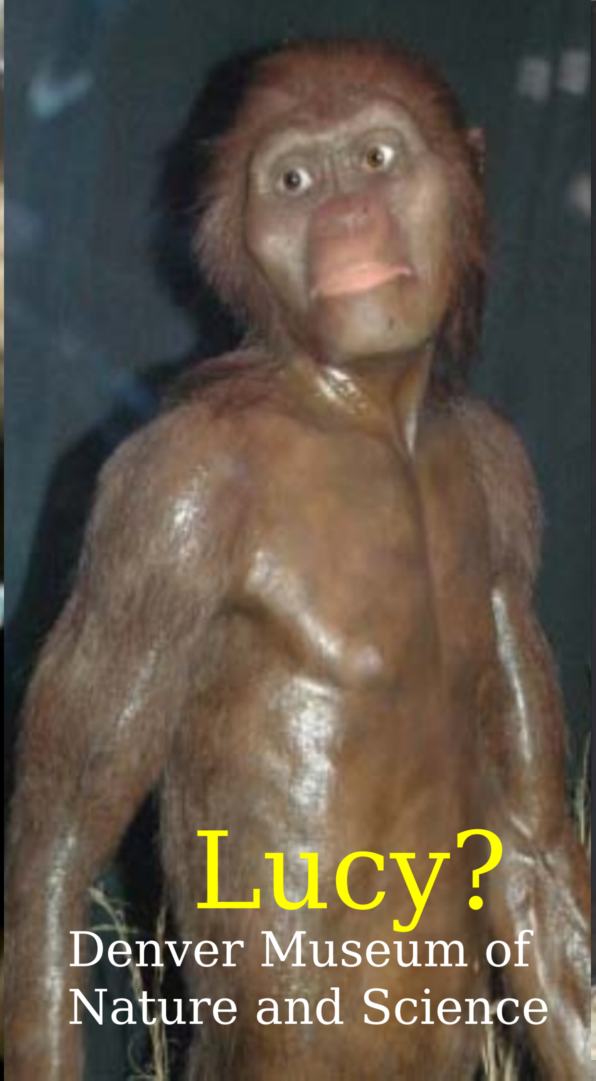
Lucy?



Lucy?

History Alive! The Ancient World
(Palo Alto, CA: Teachers Curricul
Institute, 2004

Lucy?

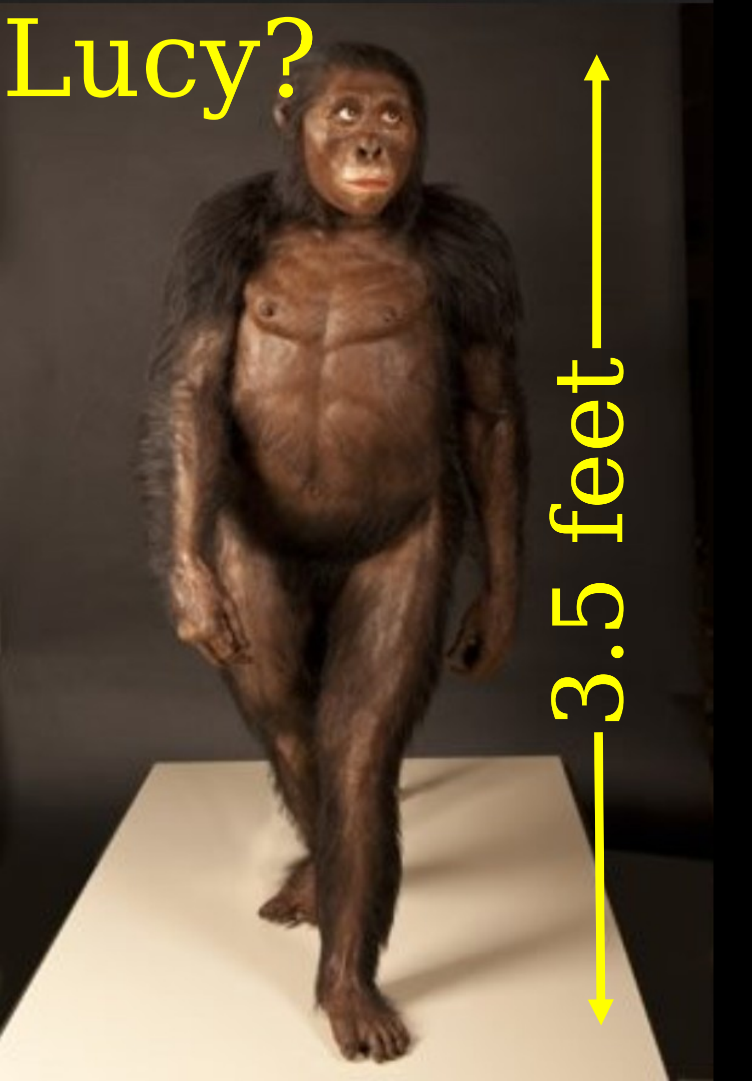


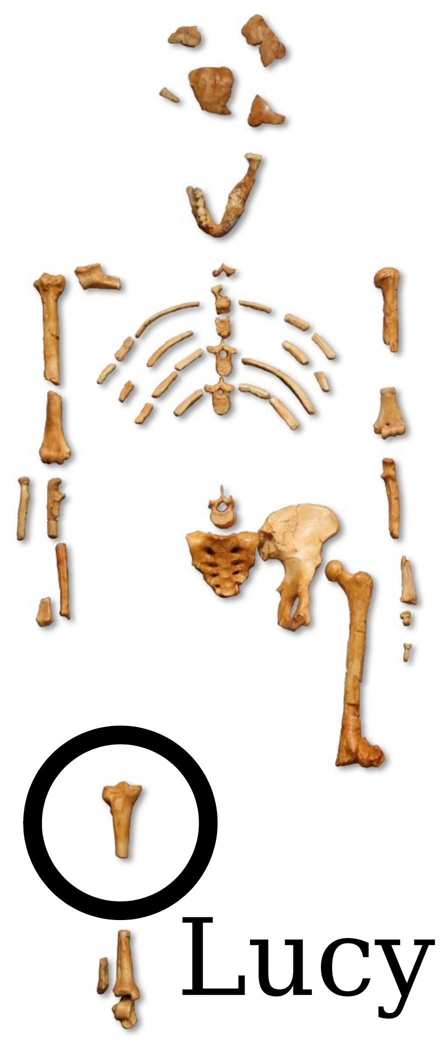
Lucy?

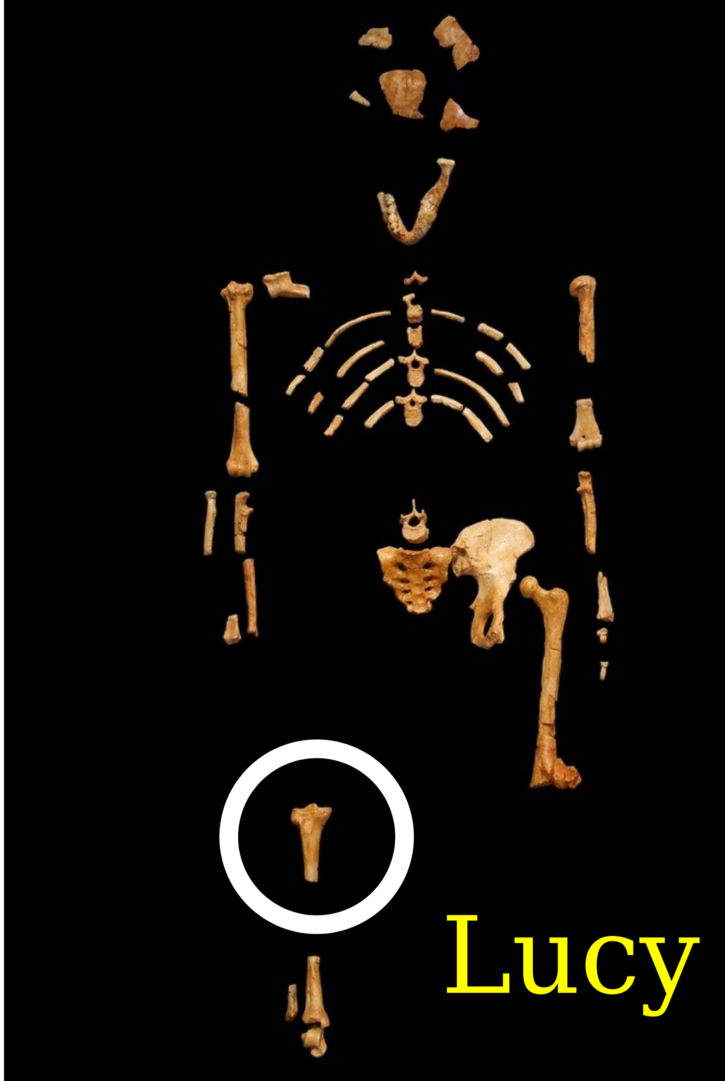
Denver Museum of
Nature and Science

Lucy?

As found in the
St. Lewis Zoo


Lucy?
3.5 feet


Lucy

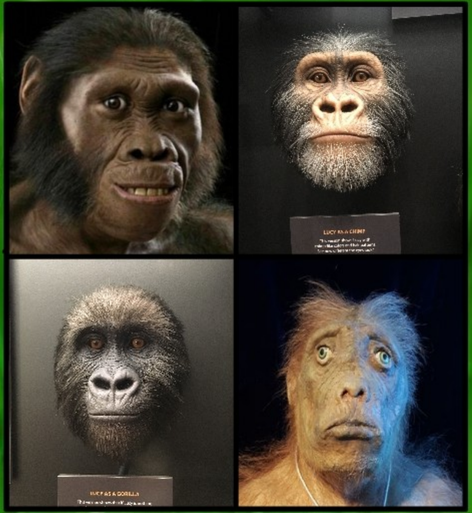

Lucy

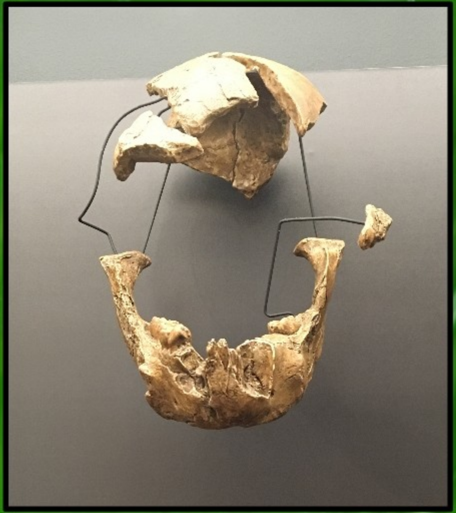
Lucy!

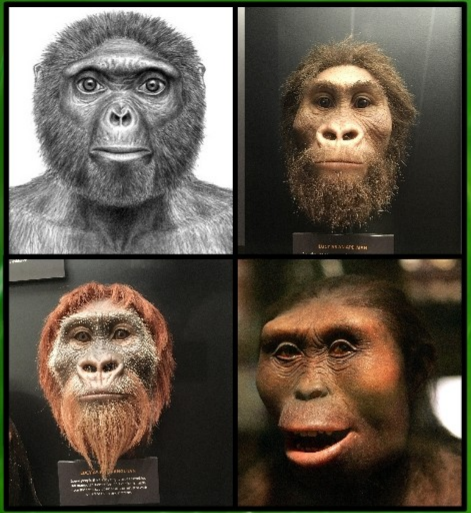
Evolution as Taught in School?

Lucy?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries


LUCY AS A CHIMP?
LUCY AS A GORILLA

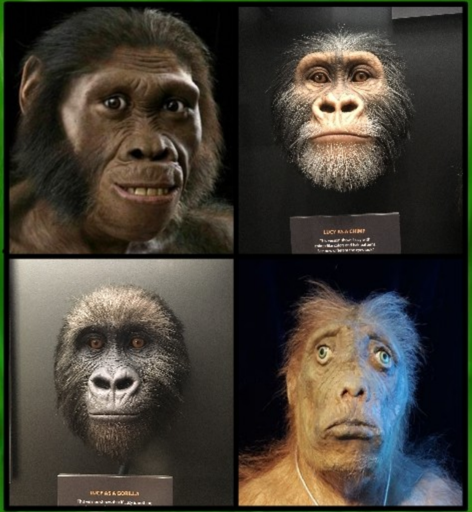


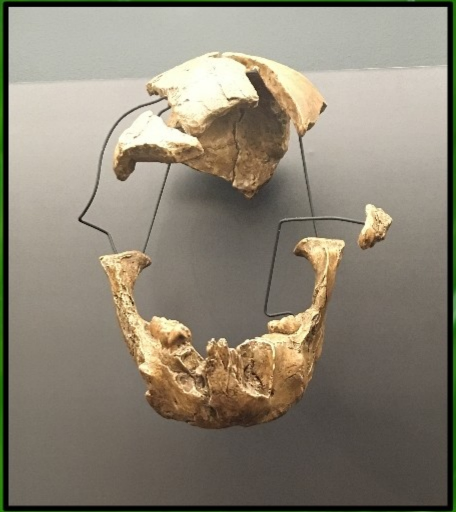

LUCY AS AN APE MAN

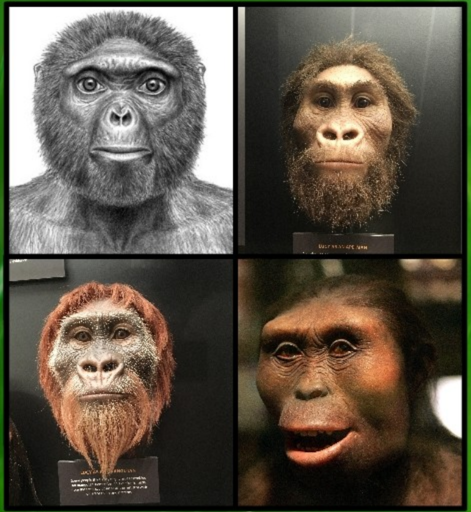
Evolution as Taught in School?

Lucy?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries


LUCY AS A CHIMP
LUCY AS A GORILLA





CREATIVE DECISIONS

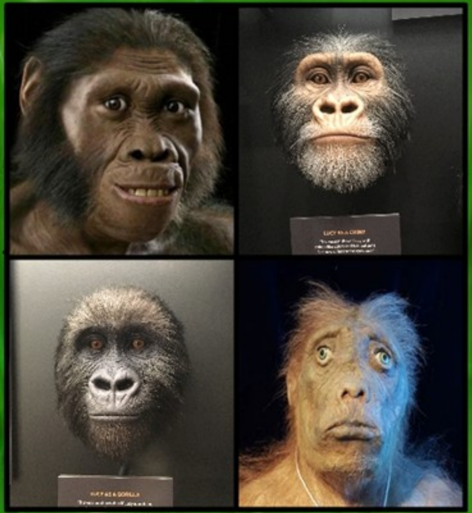
SHAPE YOUR BELIEFS ABOUT THE EVIDENCE

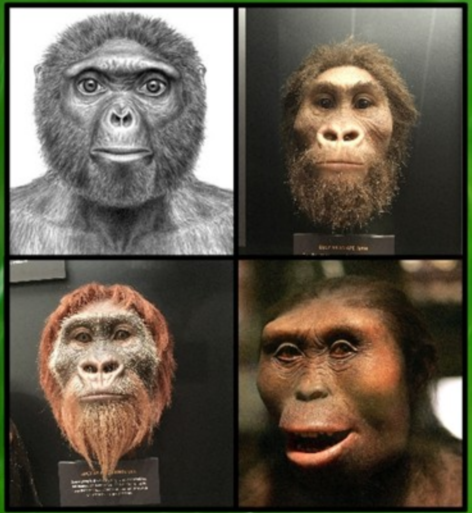
GOD'S WORD

Evolution as Taught in School?

Lucy?

A 3 foot high chimpanzee


LUCY AS A CHIMP
LUCY AS A GORILLA

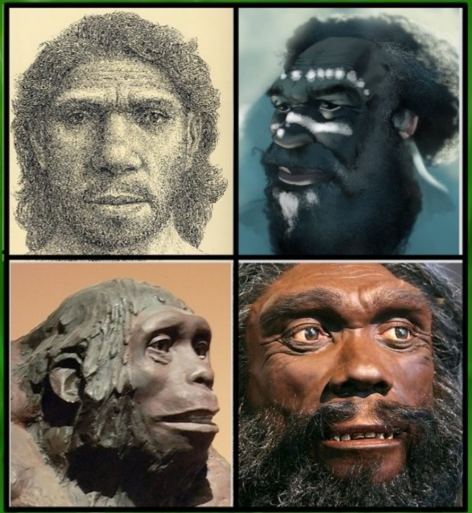


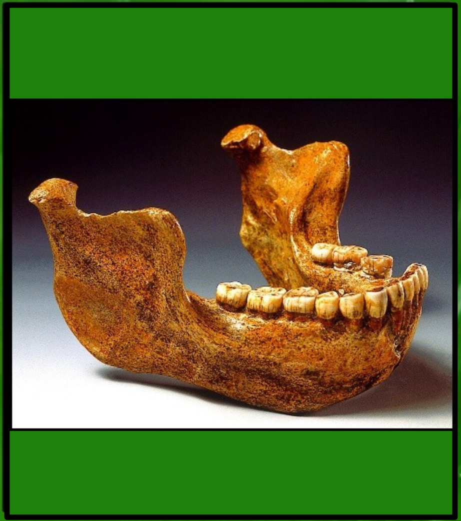
CREATIVE DECISIONS
SHAPE YOUR BELIEFS ABOUT THE EVIDENCE

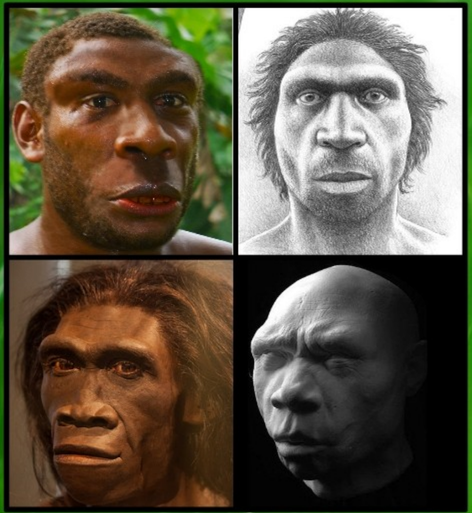
Evolution as Taught in School?

Heidelberg Man?

Now considered human







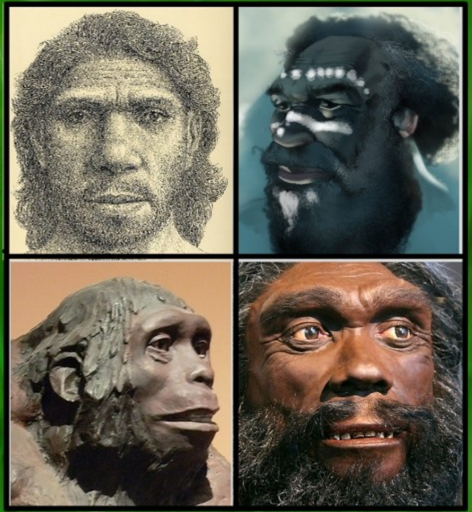
CREATIVE DECISIONS

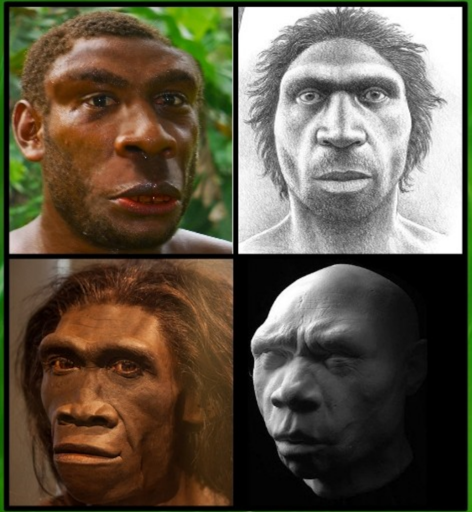
SHAPE YOUR BELIEFS ABOUT THE EVIDENCE

Evolution as Taught in School?

Heidelberg Man?

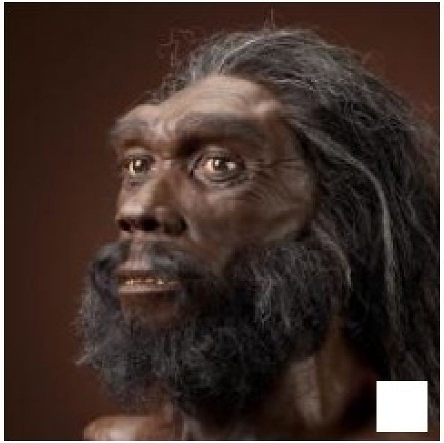
Now considered human by many





CREATIVE DECISIONS
SHAPE YOUR BELIEFS ABOUT THE EVIDENCE

Homo heidelbergensis



Homo heidelbergensis

Where Lived: Europe; possibly Asia (China); Africa (eastern and southern)

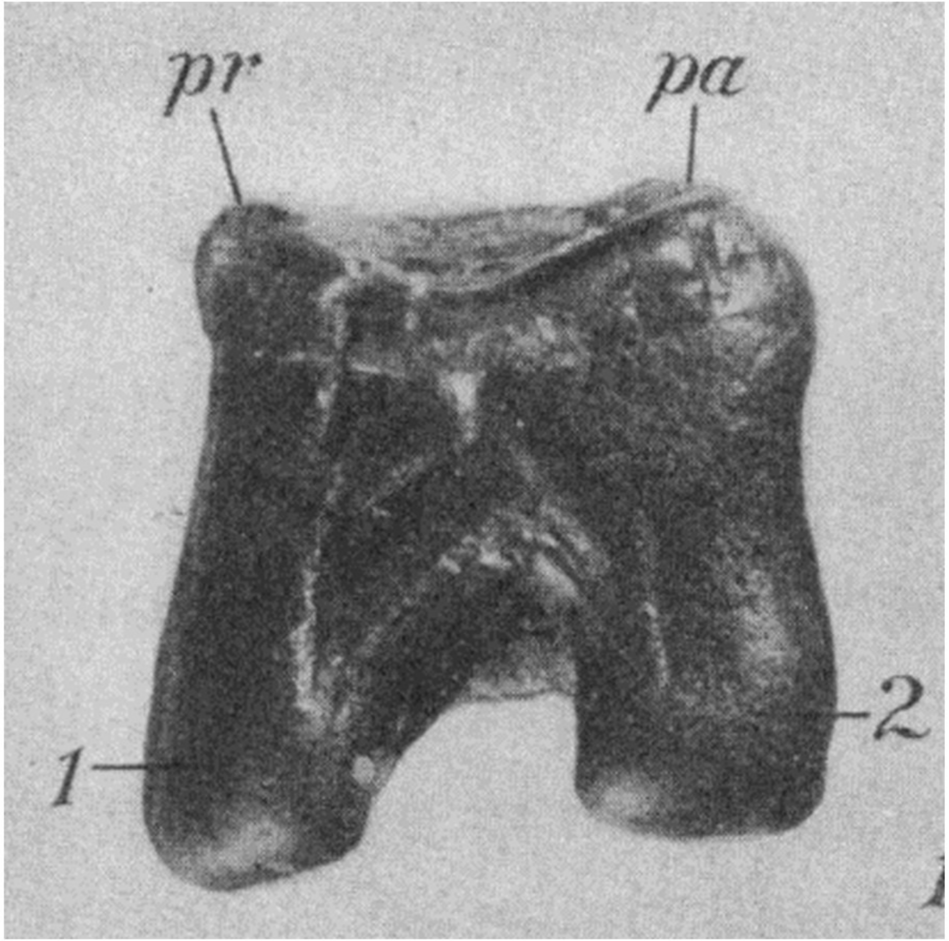
When Lived: About 700,000 to 200,000 years ago

This early human species had a very large browridge, and a larger braincase and flatter face than older early human species. It was the first early human species to live in colder climates; their short, wide bodies were likely an adaptation to conserving heat. It lived at the time of the oldest definite control of fire and use of wooden spears, and it was the first early human species to routinely hunt large animals. This early human also broke new ground; it was the first species to build shelters, creating simple dwellings out of wood and rock.

Year of Discovery: 1908

History of Discovery:

In 1908 near Heidelberg, Germany, a workman found the type specimen of *H. heidelbergensis* in the Rösch sandpit just north of the village of Mauer. This mandible was nearly complete except for the missing premolars and first two left molars; it is heavily built and lacks a chin. German scientist Otto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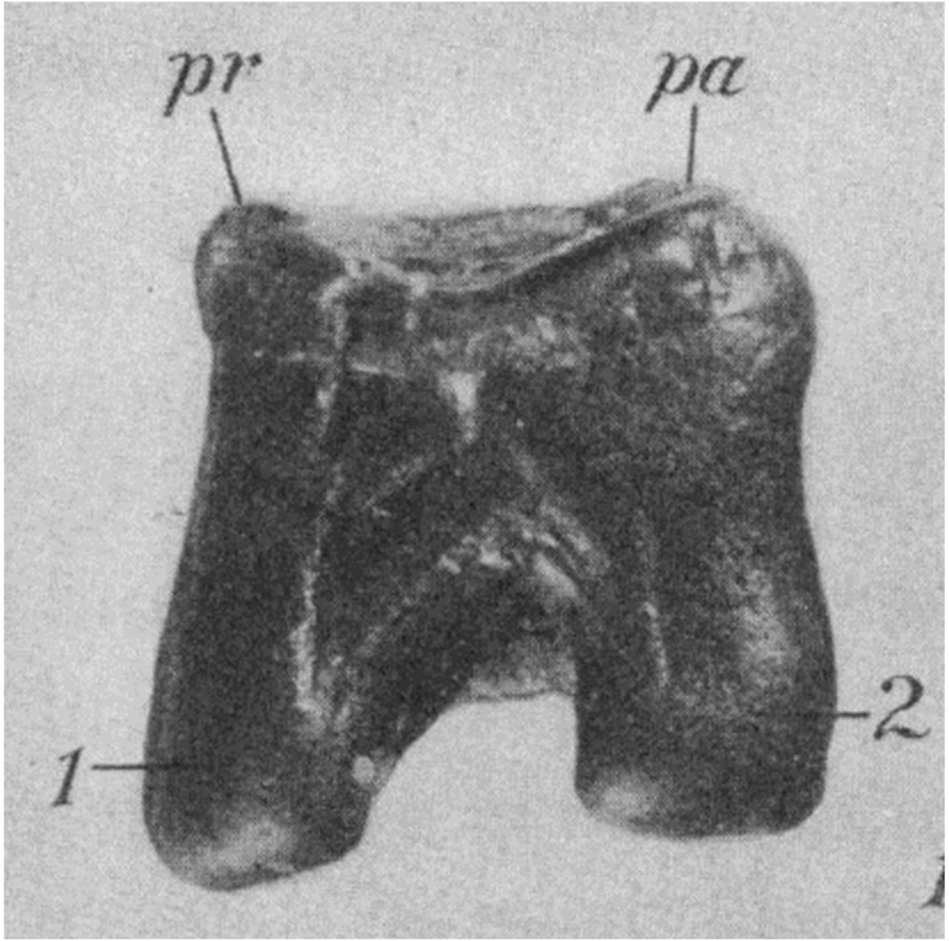
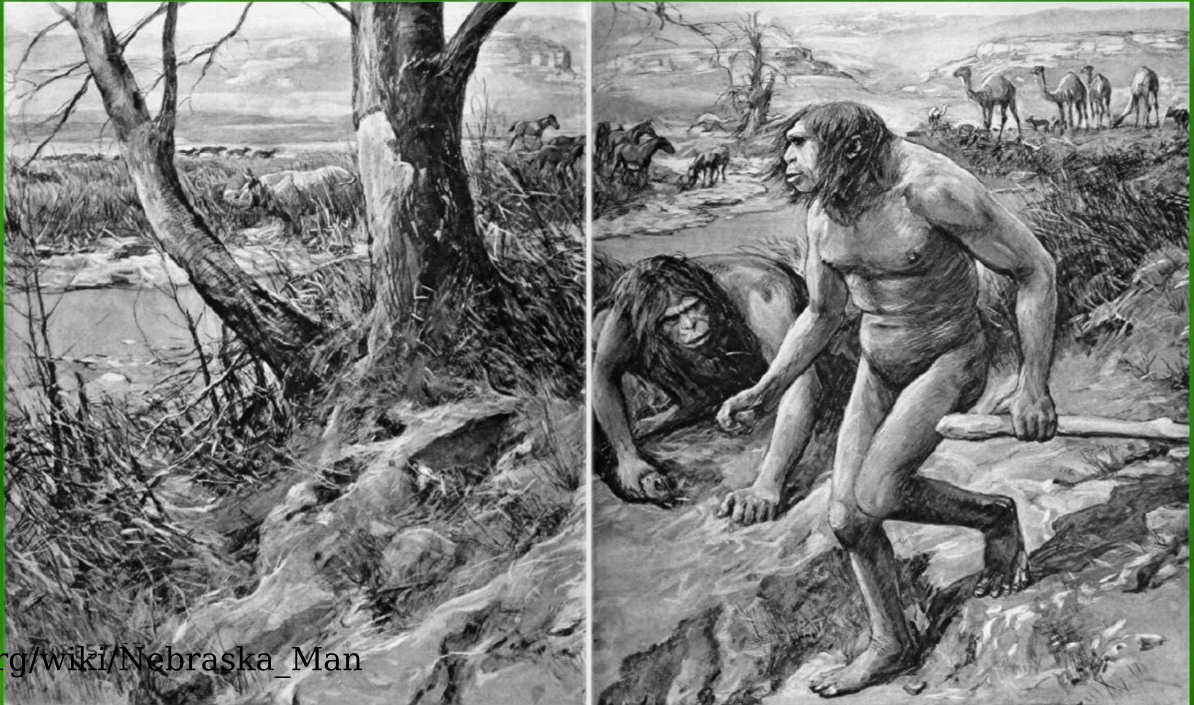


The “Nebraska Man” tooth from Gregory & Hellman (1923).

Evolution as Taught in School?

Nebraska Man and his wife from one tooth?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries



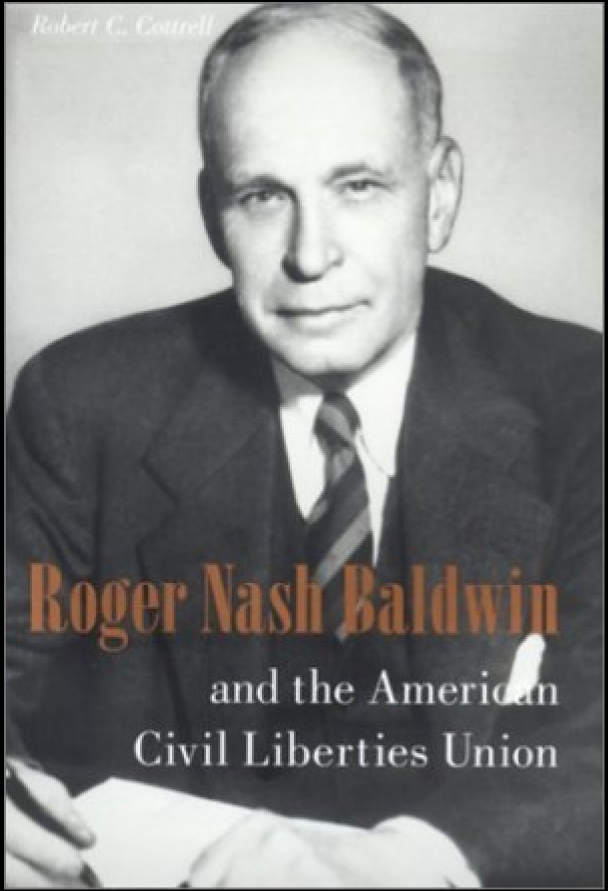
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebraska_Man

Founded in 1920 by Roger Baldwin

ACLU

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_Liberties_Union

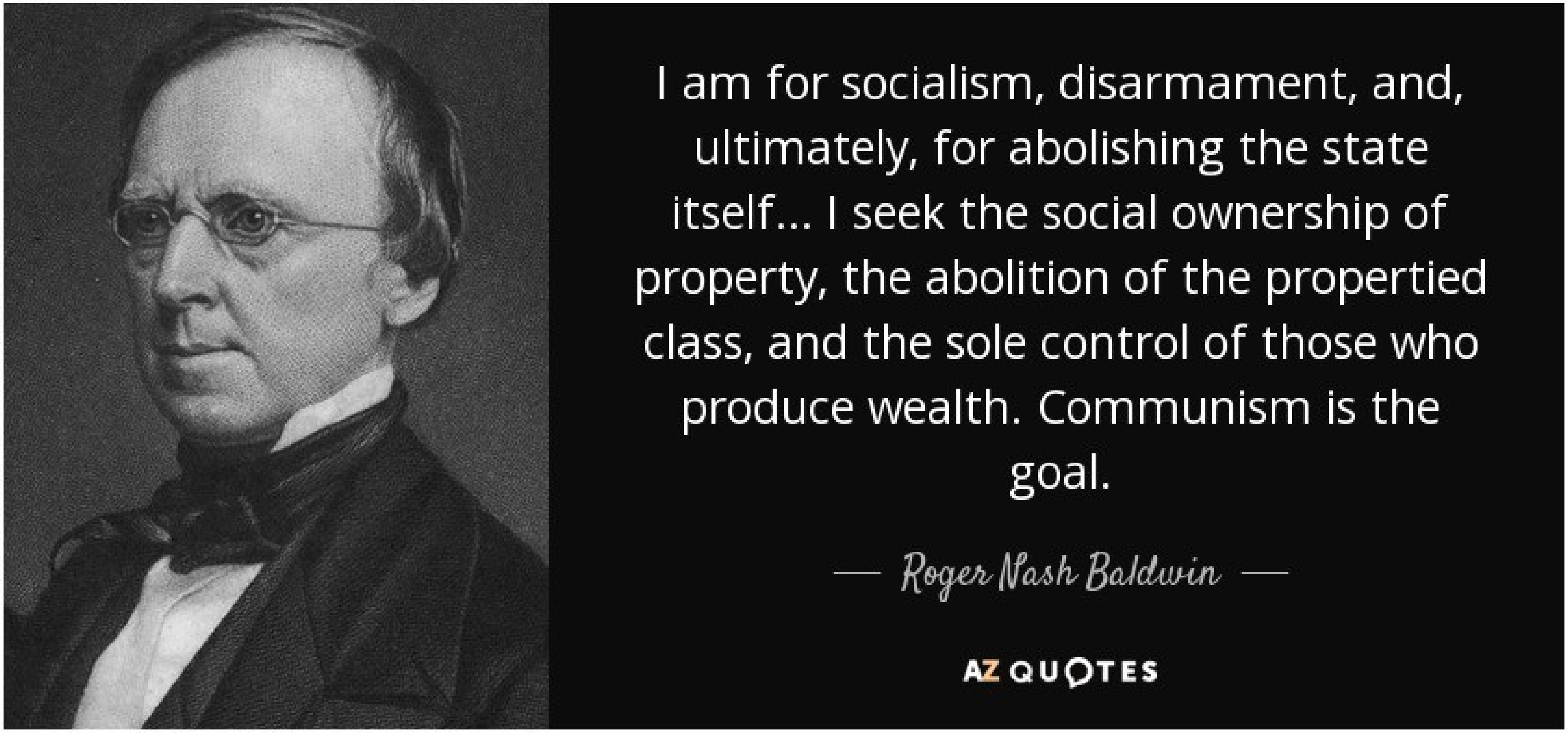


Robert C. Cottrell

Roger Nash Baldwin

and the American Civil Liberties Union

Founding member of the ACLU – Roger Baldwin

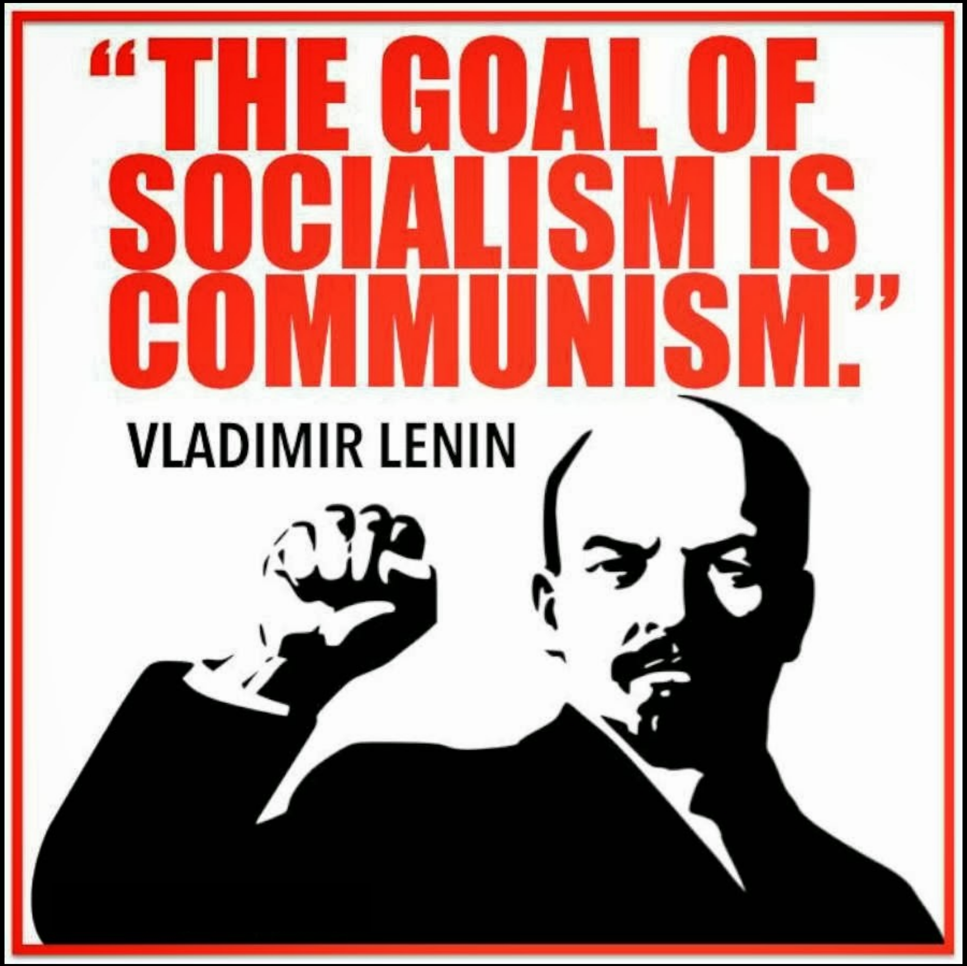


I am for socialism, disarmament, and, ultimately, for abolishing the state itself... I seek the social ownership of property, the abolition of the propertied class, and the sole control of those who produce wealth. Communism is the goal.

— Roger Nash Baldwin —

AZ QUOTES

https://www.azquotes.com/quote/760800


"THE GOAL OF SOCIALISM IS COMMUNISM."
VLADIMIR LENIN

http://www.usmessageboard.com/threads/how-evil-is-liberalism-

Did you ever discover where Cain got his wife?

No sir; I leave the agnostics to hunt for her.

Inherit the Wind

Nebraska Man

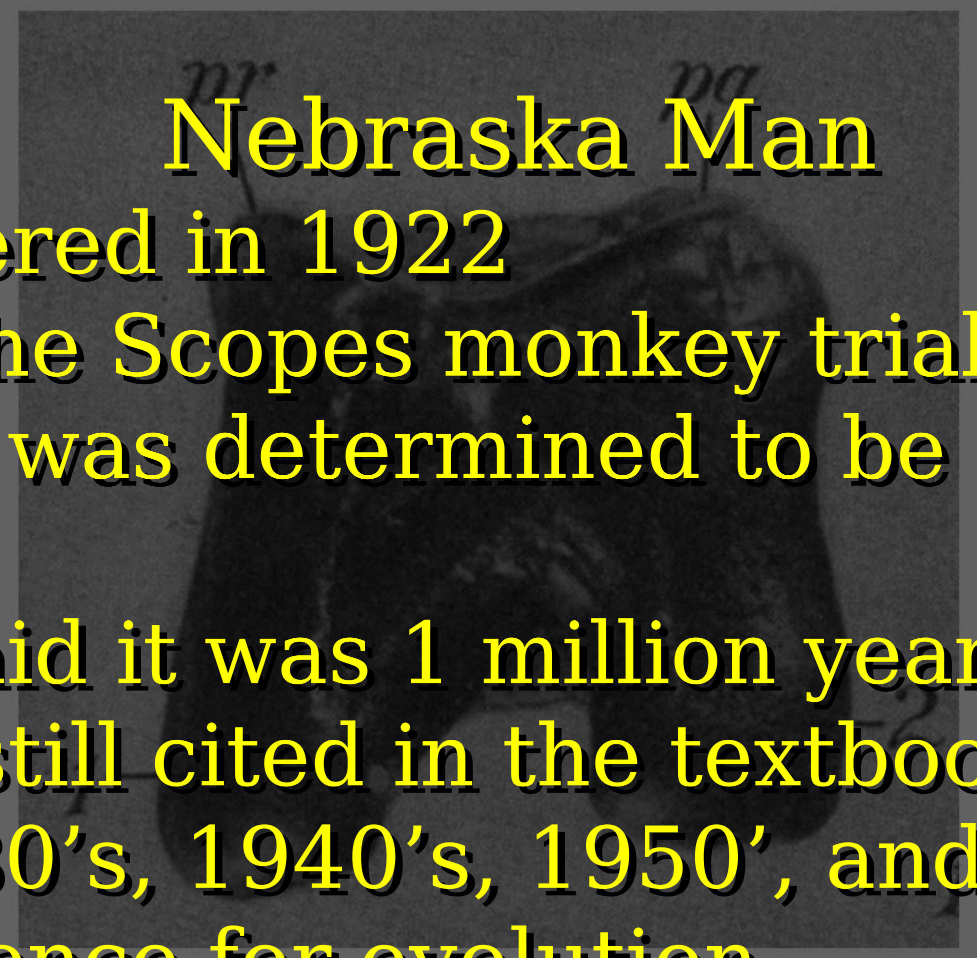
Discovered in 1922

1925 The Scopes monkey trial

1928 it was determined to be a pig’s tooth

They said it was 1 million years old

It was still cited in the textbooks in the 1930’s, 1940’s, 1950’, and 1960’s as evidence for evolution.

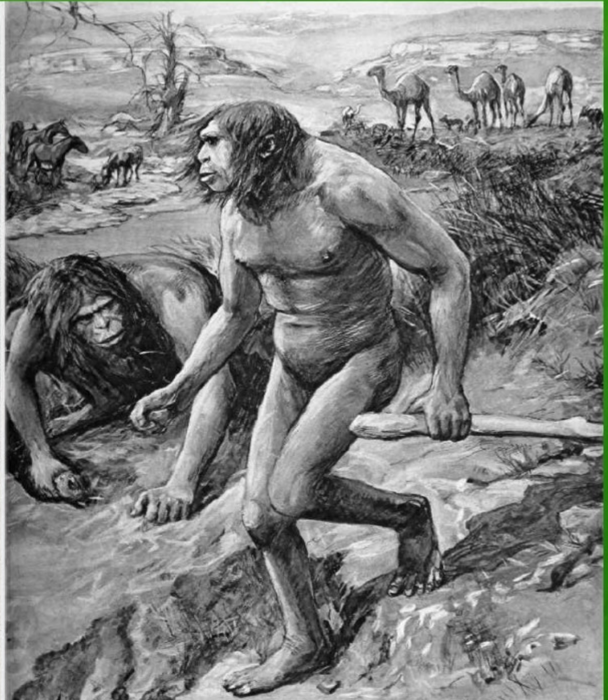


The “Nebraska Man” tooth from Gregory & Hellman (1923).

Evolution as Taught in School?

It was a pigs tooth!

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries



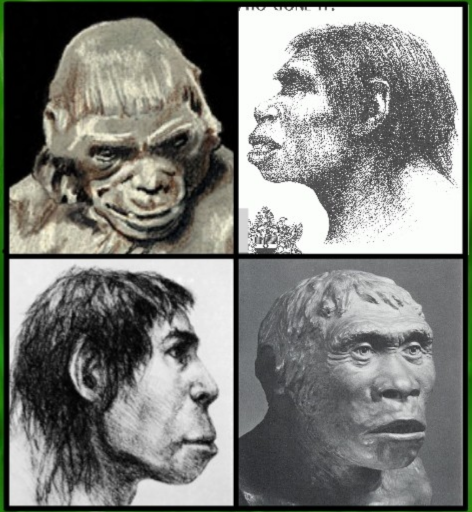
How many people do you think had their faith weakened or destroyed by this ‘mistake’?

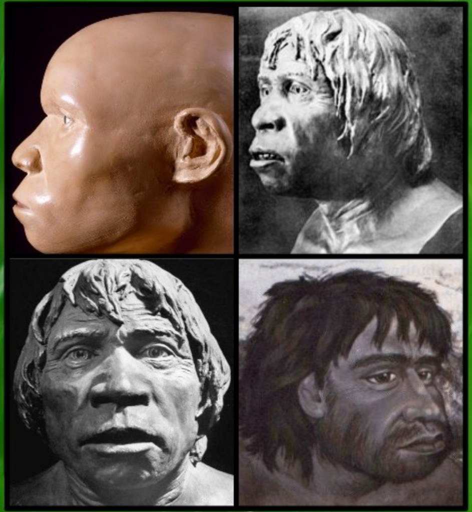
Why do you think they left it in the textbooks for 40 years?

Evolution as Taught in School?

Piltdown Man - Ape Jaw Human Skull?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries





CREATIVE DECISIONS
SHAPE YOUR BELIEFS ABOUT THE EVIDENCE

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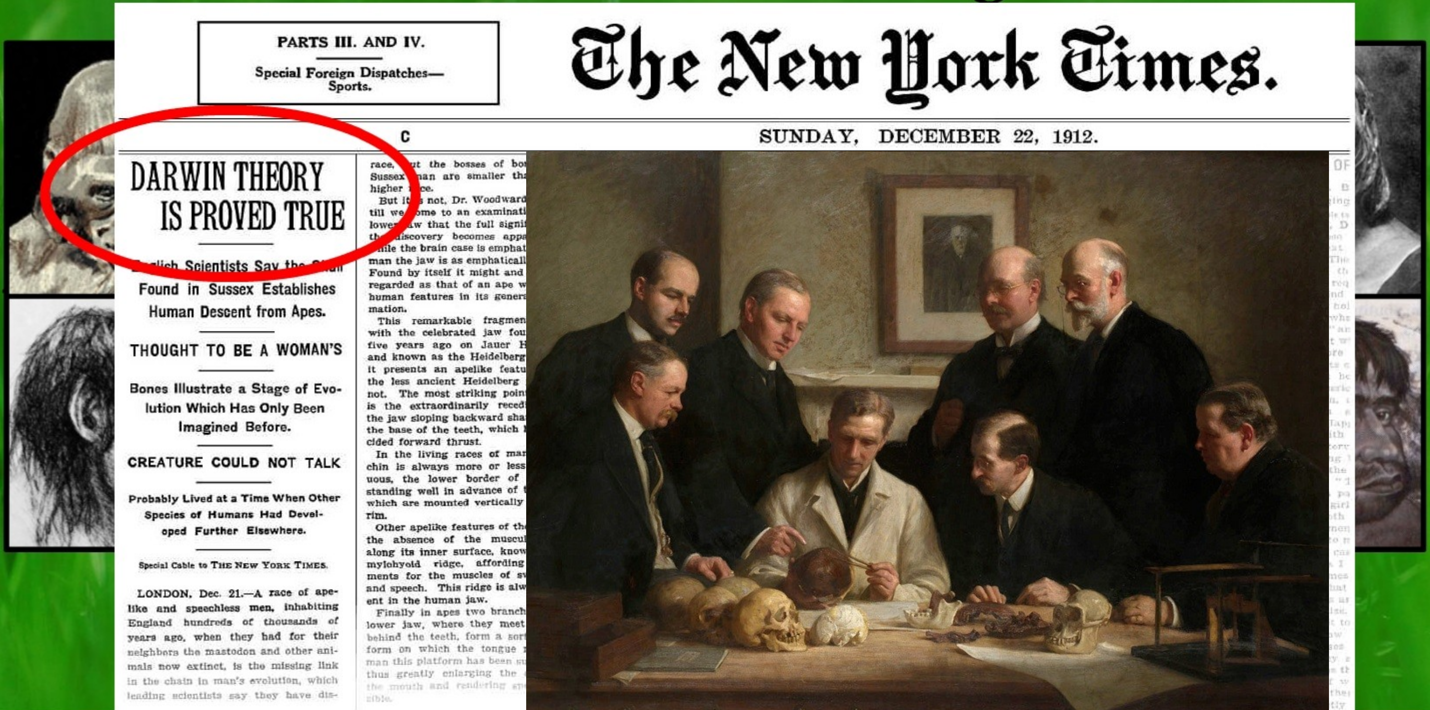

PARTS III. AND IV.

Special Foreign Dispatches—Sports.

The New York Times.

C

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1912.

DARWIN THEORY IS PROVED TRUE

English Scientists Say the Skull Found in Sussex Establishes Human Descent from Apes.

THOUGHT TO BE A WOMAN'S

Bones Illustrate a Stage of Evolution Which Has Only Been Imagined Before.

CREATURE COULD NOT TALK

Probably Lived at a Time When Other Species of Humans Had Developed Further Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A race of apelike and speechless men, inhabiting England hundreds of thousands of years ago, when they had for their neighbors the mastodon and other animals now extinct, is the missing link in the chain in man's evolution, which leading scientists say they have dis-

race, ut the bosses of bo
Sussex nan are smaller tha
higher ce.

But it s not, Dr. Woodward
till we ome to an examinati
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th discovery becomes appa
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man the jaw is as emphaticall
Found by itself it might and
regarded as that of an ape w
human features in its genera
mation.

This remarkable fragmen
with the celebrated jaw fou
five years ago on Jauer H
and known as the Heidelberg
it presents an apelike featu
the less ancient Heidelberg
not. The most striking poin
is the extraordinarily reced
the jaw sloping backward sha
the base of the teeth, which
cided forward thrust.

In the living races of ma
chin is always more or less
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standing well in advance of
which are mounted vertically
rim.

Other apelike features of th
the absence of the muscul
along its inner surface, know
mylohyoid ridge, affording
ments for the muscles of s
and speech. This ridge is alw
ent in the human jaw.

Finally in apes two branch
lower jaw, where they meet
behind the teeth, form a sort
form on which the tongue
man this platform has been su
thus greatly enlarging the
the mouth and rendering sp
sible.

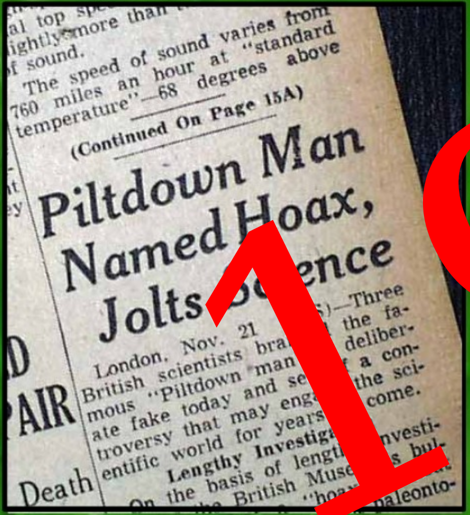
Evolution as Taught in School?

Piltdown Man?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries

1953
- 1912
41 years

1953



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The speed of sound varies from 760 miles an hour at "standard temperature"—68 degrees above

(Continued On Page 15A)

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Death

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Lengthy Investiga

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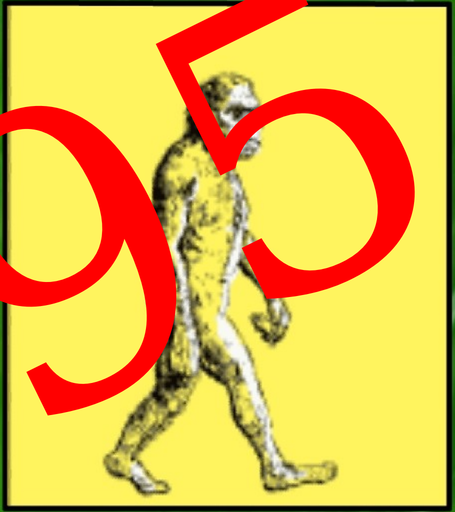

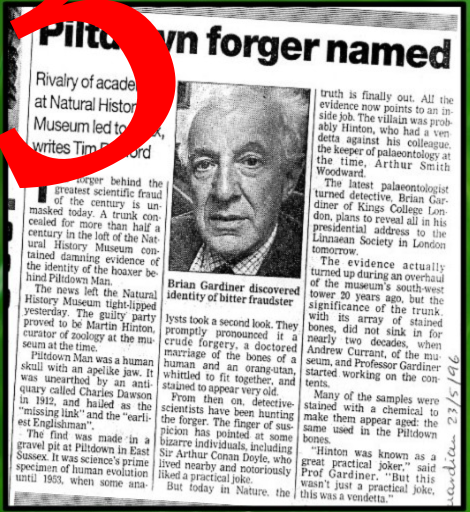

Pilt wn forger named

Rivalry of acade
at Natural Histor
Museum led to x,
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Piltdown Man was a human skull with an apelike jaw. It was unearthed by an antiquary called Charles Dawson in 1912, and hailed as the "missing link" and the "earliest Englishman".

The find was made in a gravel pit at Piltdown in East Sussex. It was science's prime specimen of human evolution until 1953, when some analysts took a second look. They promptly pronounced it a crude forgery, a doctored marriage of the bones of a human and an orang-utan, whittled to fit together, and stained to appear very old.

From then on, detective-scientists have been hunting the forger. The finger of suspicion has pointed at some bizarre individuals, including Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who lived nearby and notoriously liked a practical joke.

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Many of the samples were stained with a chemical to make them appear aged: the same used in the Piltdown bones.

"Hinton was known as a great practical joker," said Prof Gardiner. "But this wasn't just a practical joke, this was a vendetta."

Brian Gardiner discovered identity of bitter fraudster

ardian 23/5/96

https://
en.wikipedia.org/
wiki/Piltdown_Man

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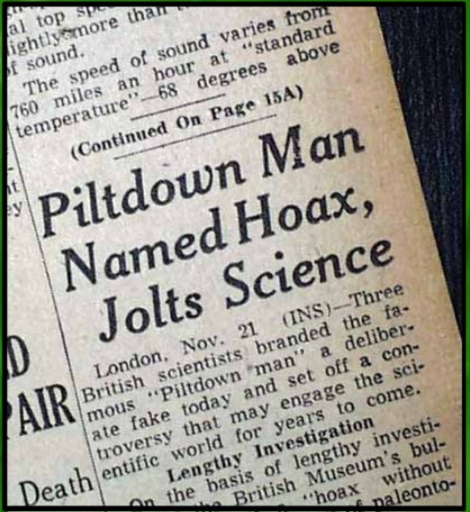
Jawbone turned out to be a modern ape.

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries



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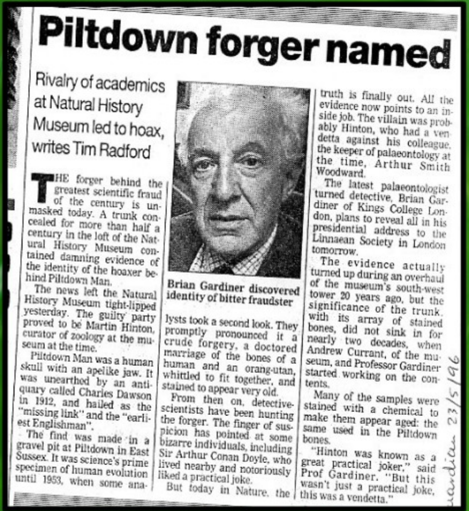

Piltdown forger named

Rivalry of academics at Natural History Museum led to hoax, writes Tim Radford

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ardian 23/5/96

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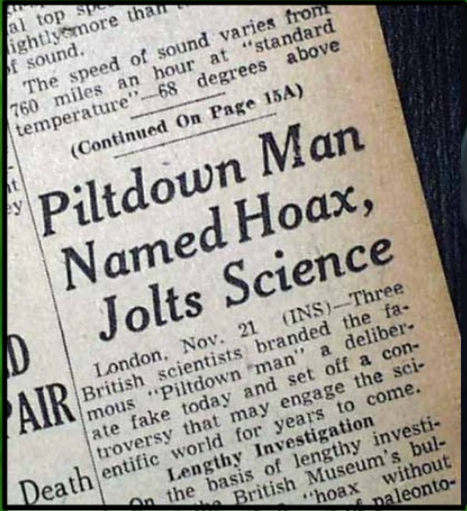
Fakes Frauds and Forgeries



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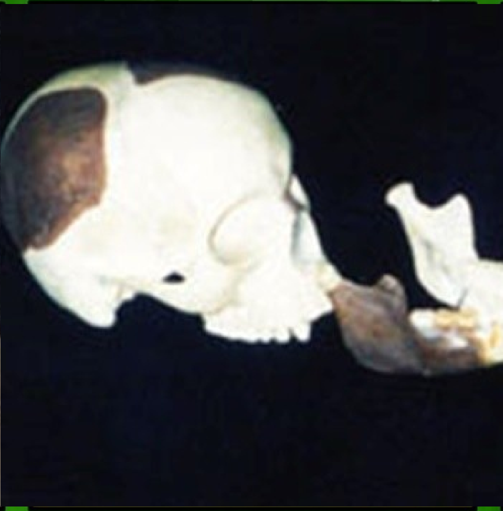

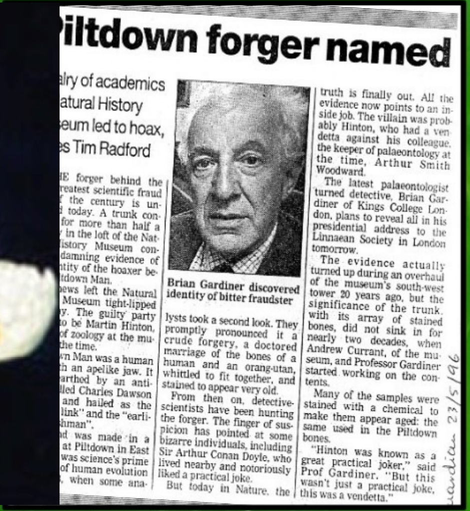

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CREATIVE DECISIONS
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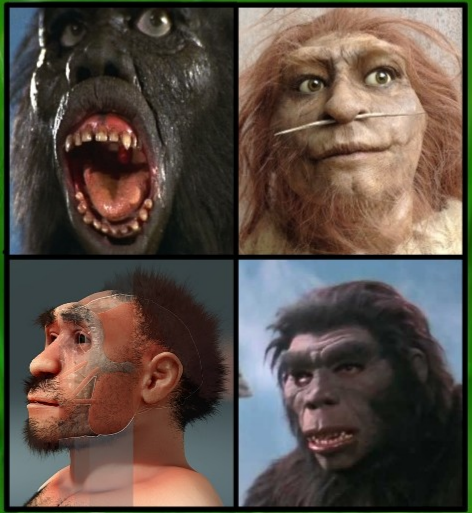
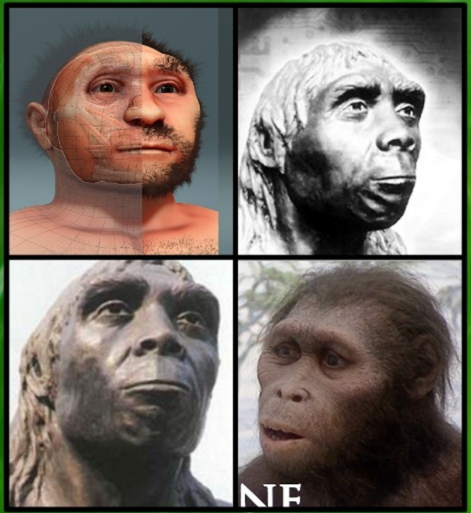
Why do you think the evolutionists were so easily ‘fooled’ by the Piltdown man hoax?

Evolution as Taught in School?

Peking Man?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries





Evolution as Taught in School?

Peking Man the 'evidence' has disappeared?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries

Evolution as Taught in School?

Peking Man the 'evidence' has disappeared?

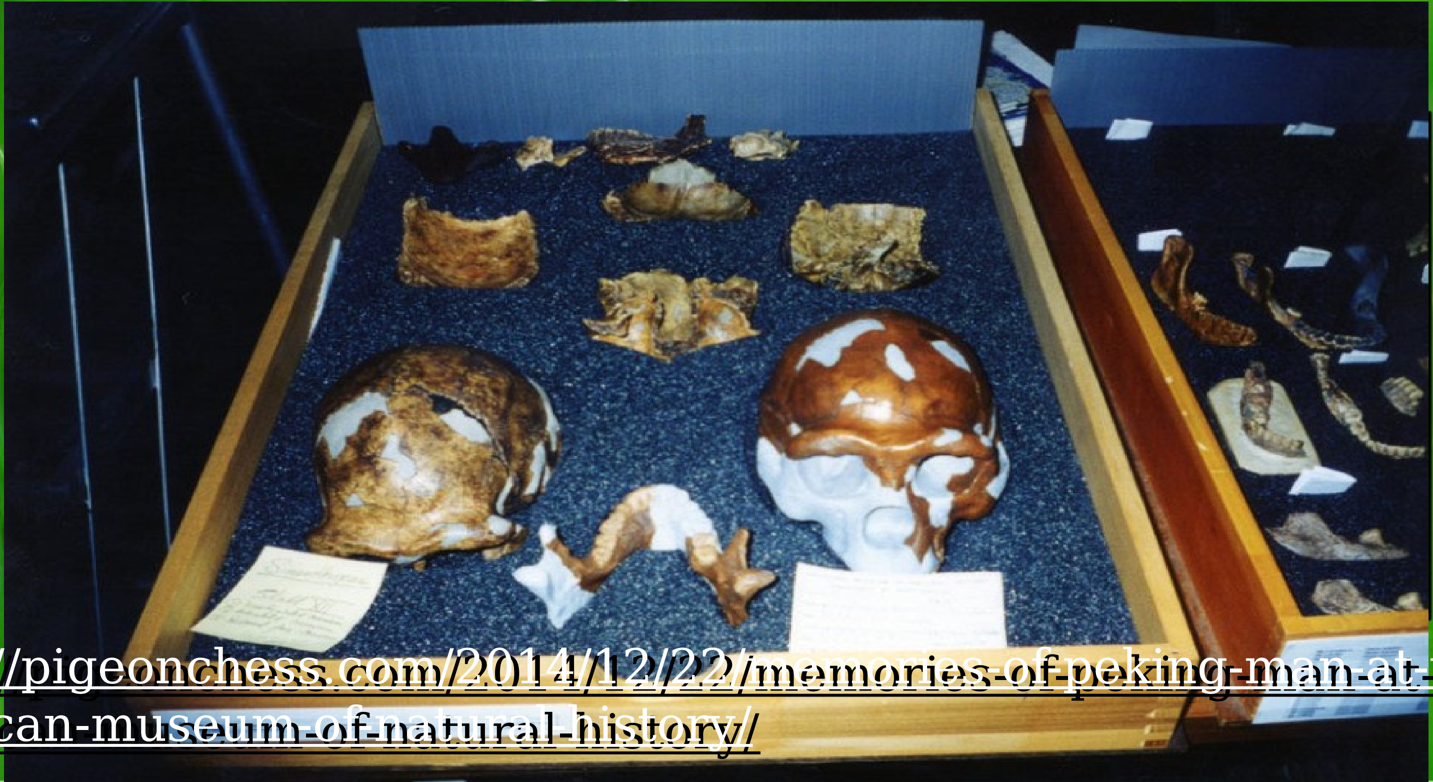
Fakes Frauds and Forgeries

Lost during World War II

Evolution as Taught in School?

Peking Man: the 'evidence' has disappeared

Homo erectus Recreated



https://pigeonchess.com/2014/12/22/memories-of-peking-man-at-the-american-museum-of-natural-history/

Evolution as Taught in School?

Neanderthal Man?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries

Evolution as Taught in School?

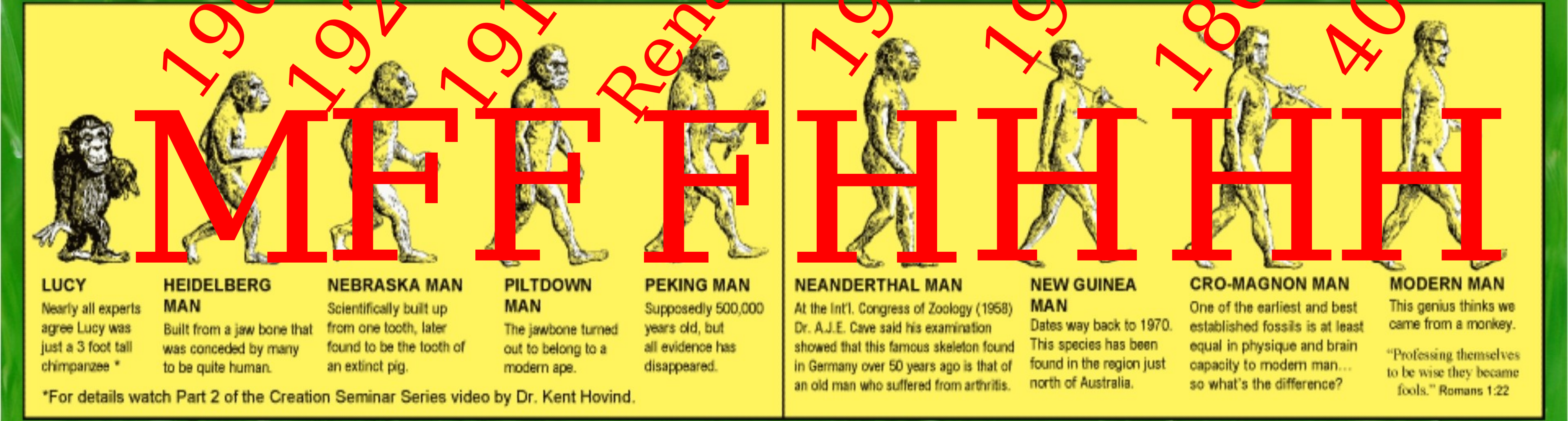
Neanderthal Man had arthritis?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries

Evolution as Taught in School?

Devolving? Created? Evolving?

Fakes Frauds and Forgeries



LUCY
Nearly all experts agree Lucy was just a 3 foot tall chimpanzee *

HEIDELBERG MAN
Built from a jaw bone that was conceded by many to be quite human.

NEBRASKA MAN
Scientifically built up from one tooth, later found to be the tooth of an extinct pig.

PILTDOWN MAN
The jawbone turned out to belong to a modern ape.

PEKING MAN
Supposedly 500,000 years old, but all evidence has disappeared.

*For details watch Part 2 of the Creation Seminar Series video by Dr. Kent Hovind.

NEANDERTHAL MAN
At the Int'l. Congress of Zoology (1958) Dr. A.J.E. Cave said his examination showed that this famous skeleton found in Germany over 50 years ago is that of an old man who suffered from arthritis.

NEW GUINEA MAN
Dates way back to 1970. This species has been found in the region just north of Australia.

CRO-MAGNON MAN
One of the earliest and best established fossils is at least equal in physique and brain capacity to modern man… so what's the difference?

MODERN MAN
This genius thinks we came from a monkey.

"Professing themselves to be wise they became fools." Romans 1:22

A skull found in Spain and promoted as **the oldest example of man** in Eurasia was later identified as **a four month old donkey skull fragment.** A three day symposium to discuss the “Orce” man, named for the town in southern Spain, was cancelled.

“Ass Taken for Man” *Daily Telegraph*
May 14, 1984

A dolphin’s rib had been labeled “human collarbone” and promoted as evidence for evolution. Evolutionist Tim White exposed the hoax.

I. Anderson, *“Humanoid Collarbone Exposed as Dolphin’s Rib,”* New Scientist, April 28, 1983, p. 199

A DIVINE SONG OF PRAISE TO GOD,

For a Child.

BY THE REV. DR. WATTS.

“ How glorious is our heav’nly King,
  Who reigns above the sky !
How shall a child presume to sing
  His dreadful Majesty ?
How great his pow’r is, none can tell,
  Nor think how large his grace ;
Nor men below, nor saints that dwell
  On high before his face :
Nor angels that stand round the Lord,
  Can search his secret will ;
But they perform his heav’nly word,
  And sing his praises still.
Then let me join this holy train,
  And my first offering bring ;
Th’ eternal God will not disdain
  To hear an infant sing.
My heart resolves, my tongue obeys,
  And angels shall rejoice
To hear their mighty Maker’s praise
  Sound from a feeble voice.”

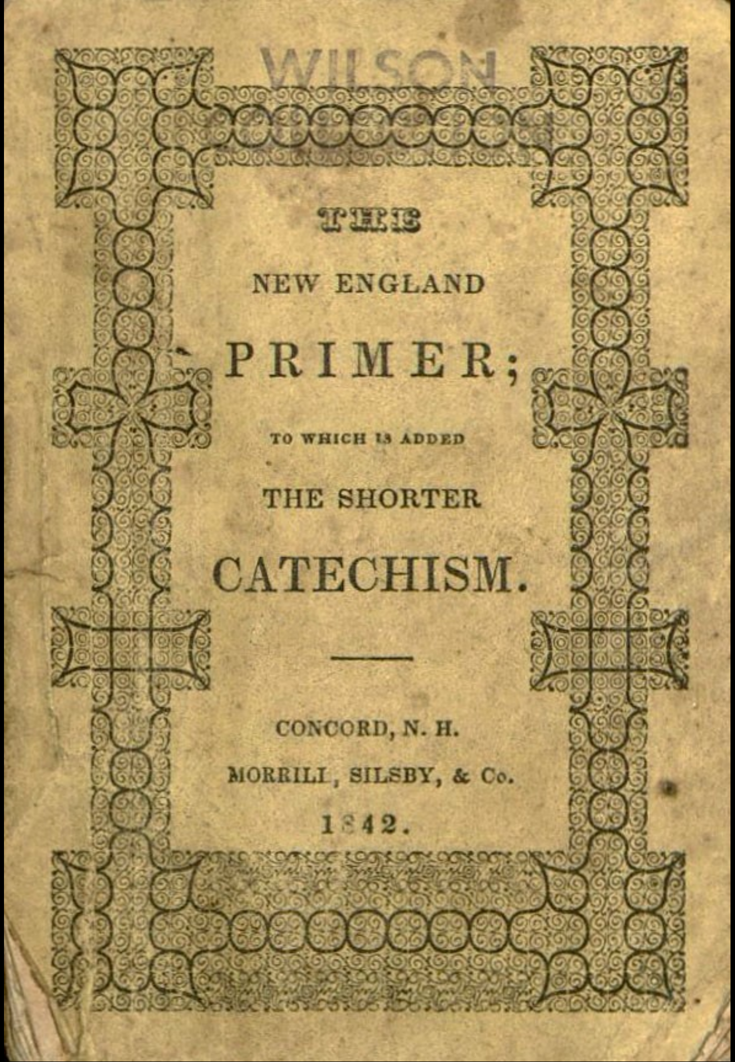
THE
NEW-ENGLAND
PRIMER,
IMPROVED,

FOR THE MORE EASY ATTAINING THE
TRUE READING OF ENGLISH.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES’
CATECHISM.

GLASGOW:
PUBLISHED FOR EXPORTATION,
BY LUMSDEN & SON.
1836



WILSON

THE

NEW ENGLAND

PRIMER;

TO WHICH IS ADDED

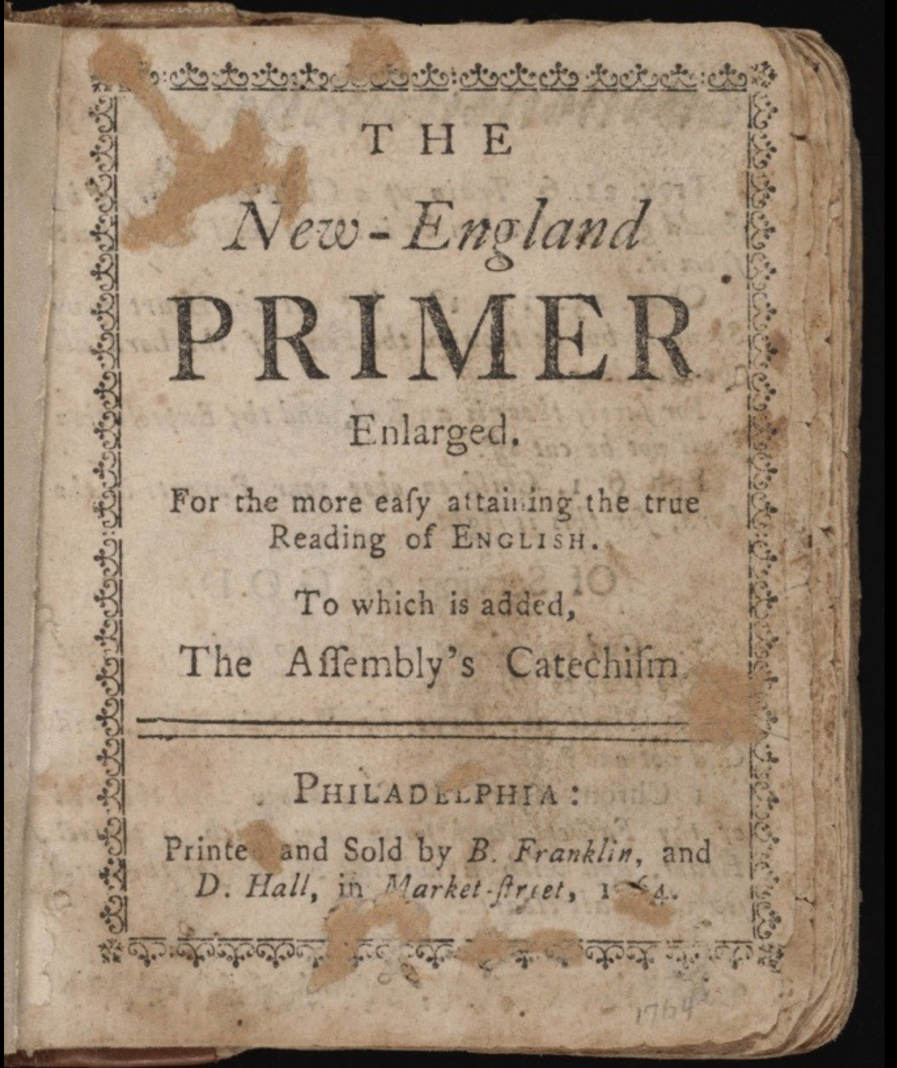
THE SHORTER

CATECHISM.

CONCORD, N. H.

MORRILL, SILSBY, & Co.

1842.



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PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by *B. Franklin*, and
D. Hall, in *Market-ſtreet*, 1[illegible]4.

1764

Words of four Syllables.

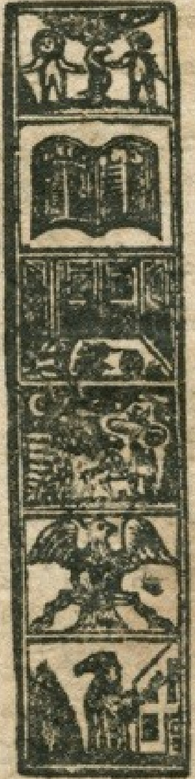
A-bi-li-ty ac-com-pa-ny af-fec-ti-on
Ca-la-mi-ty ca-pa-ci-ty ce-re-mo-ny
De-li-ca-cy di-li-gent-ly du-ti-ful-ly
E-di-fy-ing e-ver-laſt-ing e-vi-dent-ly
Fe-bru-a-ry fi-de-li-ty for-mi-da-ble
Ge-ne-ral-ly glo-ri-fy-ing gra-ci-ouſ-ly

Words of five Syllables.

A-bo-mi-na-ble ad-mi-ra-ti-on
Be-ne-dic-ti-on be-ne-fi-ci-al
Ce-le-bra-ti-on con-ſo-la-ti-on
De-cla-ra-ti-on de-di-ca-ti-on
E-du-ca-ti-on ex-hor-ta-ti-on
For-ni-ca-ti-on fer-men-ta-ti-on
Ge-ne-ra-ti-on ge-ne-ro-ſi-ty

Words of ſix Syllables.

A-bo-mi-na-ti-on Gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
Be-ne-fi-ci-al-ly Hu-mi-li-a-ti-on
Con-ti-nu-a-ti-on I-ma-gi-na-ti-on
De-ter-mi-na-ti-on Mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
E-di-fi-ca-ti-on Pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty Qua-li-fi-ca-ti-on



A In *Adam*'s Fall
We ſinned all.

B Thy Life to mend,
This *Book* attend.

C The *Cat* doth play,
And after ſlay.

D A *Dog* will bite
A Thief at Night.

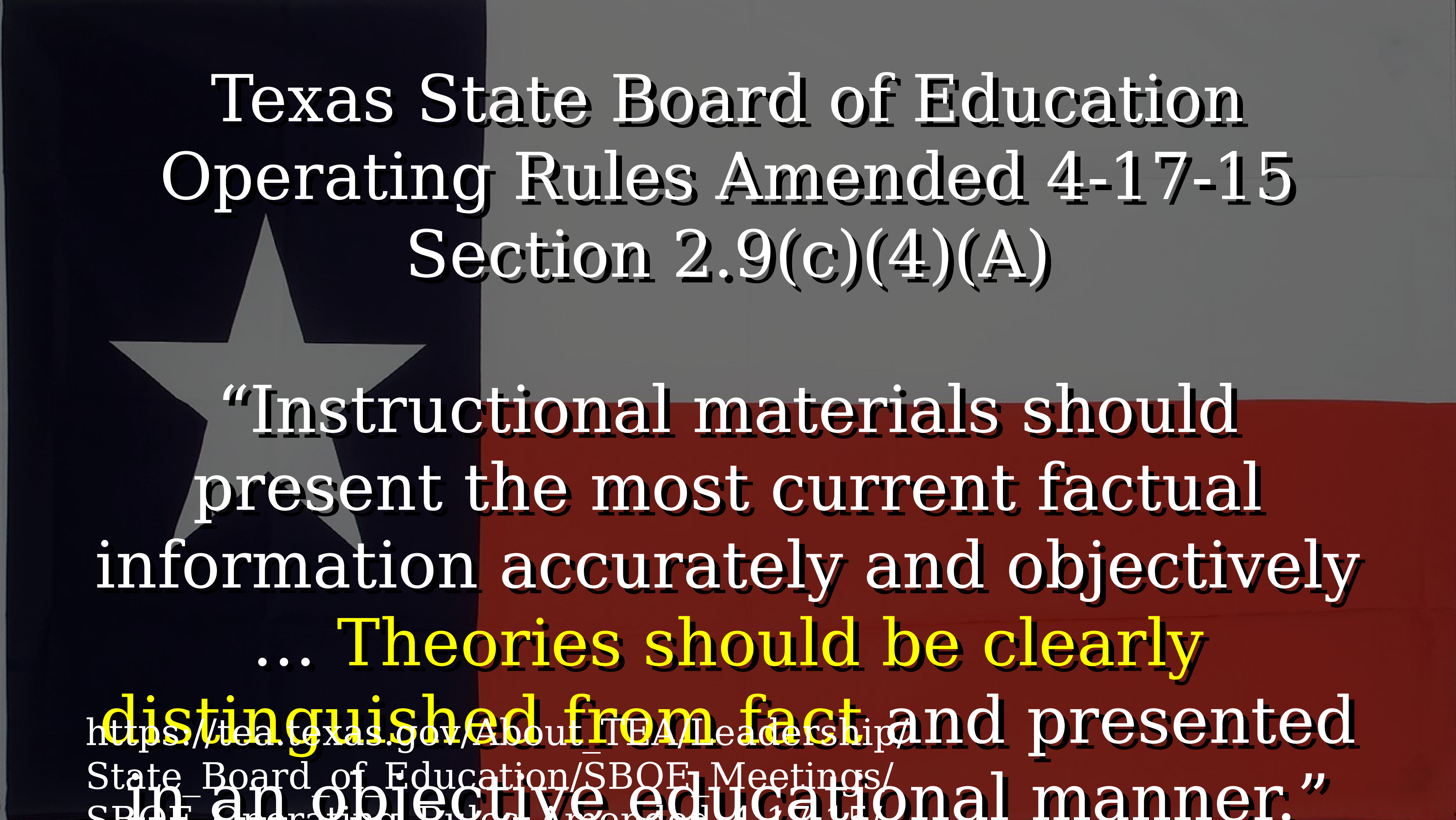
E An *Eagle*'s Flight
Is out of Sight.

F The idle *Fool*
Is whipt at School.

Texas State Board of Education Operating Rules Amended 4-17-15 Section 2.9(c)(4)(B)

“(ii) When significant political or social movements in history generate no clear consensus, instructional materials should present balanced and factual treatment of the positions.”

https://tea.texas.gov/About_TEA/Leadership/State_Board_of_Education/SBOE_Meetings/SBOE_Operating_Rules_Amended_4-17-15/



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https://tea.texas.gov/About_TEA/Leadership/
State_Board_of_Education/SBOE_Meetings/

Texans OK evolution in biology textbooks

11 titles approved in one swoop by state's board of education

By R.A. DYER
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

AUSTIN, Texas (NYT) — A controversial batch of new biology textbooks was approved Friday by the Texas State Board of Education despite objections from social conservatives about their portrayal of evolution.

SEE RELATED STORY ON A8

Valued at about $30 million, the high school texts from 11 publishers are set to arrive in Texas classrooms for the 2004-05 school year. The board voted 11-4 Thursday to approve the books but made their final vote Friday.

Because Texas is the nation's second-largest textbook buyer, the board decision could affect education nationwide. Texas, California and Florida account for more than 30 percent of the nation's $4 billion public school book market. Publishers also market their Texas books in other states.

Some of the Texas board's

ers presented evolution in an overly "dogmatic" manner.

But instead of taking up each book one by one — as McLeroy would have preferred — the board considered all of the biology textbooks as a single batch.

"I wish we'd had the opportunity to vote on each book because they're not the same," McLeroy said. "People don't realize the threat of scientific dogmatism (regarding) evolution in our society."

But Samantha Smoot, executive director of the Texas Freedom Network, commended the board. She said social conservatives had attempted to raise questions about evolutionary theory as a Trojan horse for bringing religious doctrine into public schools.

"The voices of the science community have been loud and unified," said Smoot, whose organization advocates for the separation of church and state. "This is not a theory. There's no

Decision could affect education nationwide.

and is a cornerstone of modern scientific research. But alternative science groups and board members McLeroy and David Bradley, R-Beaumont, have argued that the weaknesses in the theory were not adequately presented in the books.

McLeroy said he supported a book by the Glencoe publishing company, which he said included more "qualifiers" in its description of evolution.

On page 396, for instance, it states: "Volumes of scientific data have been gathered as evidence for evolution since Darwin's time. Much of this evidence is subject to interpretation by different scientists. One of the issues is that evolutionary processes are difficult for humans to observe directly."

By contrast, he said corresponding language in a

"Evolution, or change over time, is the process by which modern organisms have descended from ancient organisms."

Both the Glencoe and Prentice Hall books were included among those given preliminary approval Thursday by the state board. The board also gave the preliminary nod to about $163 million in other books covering family and career studies and English as a second language.

The state board can reject books only if they have factual errors or if they don't meet state curriculum standards.

For textbook publishers, satisfying the Texas board is only half the bat

School districts cho

which books to use, but t

are reimbursed by the st

only for buying appro

textbooks.

The state requires t

textbooks include evoluti

Alabama, Nebraska and N

Mexico made changes in

cent years that, to vary

degrees, challenge the p

eminence of evolution in

scientific curriculum.

Waiting For a Major Advancement In LASIK?...... It's Here, in Wyoming!

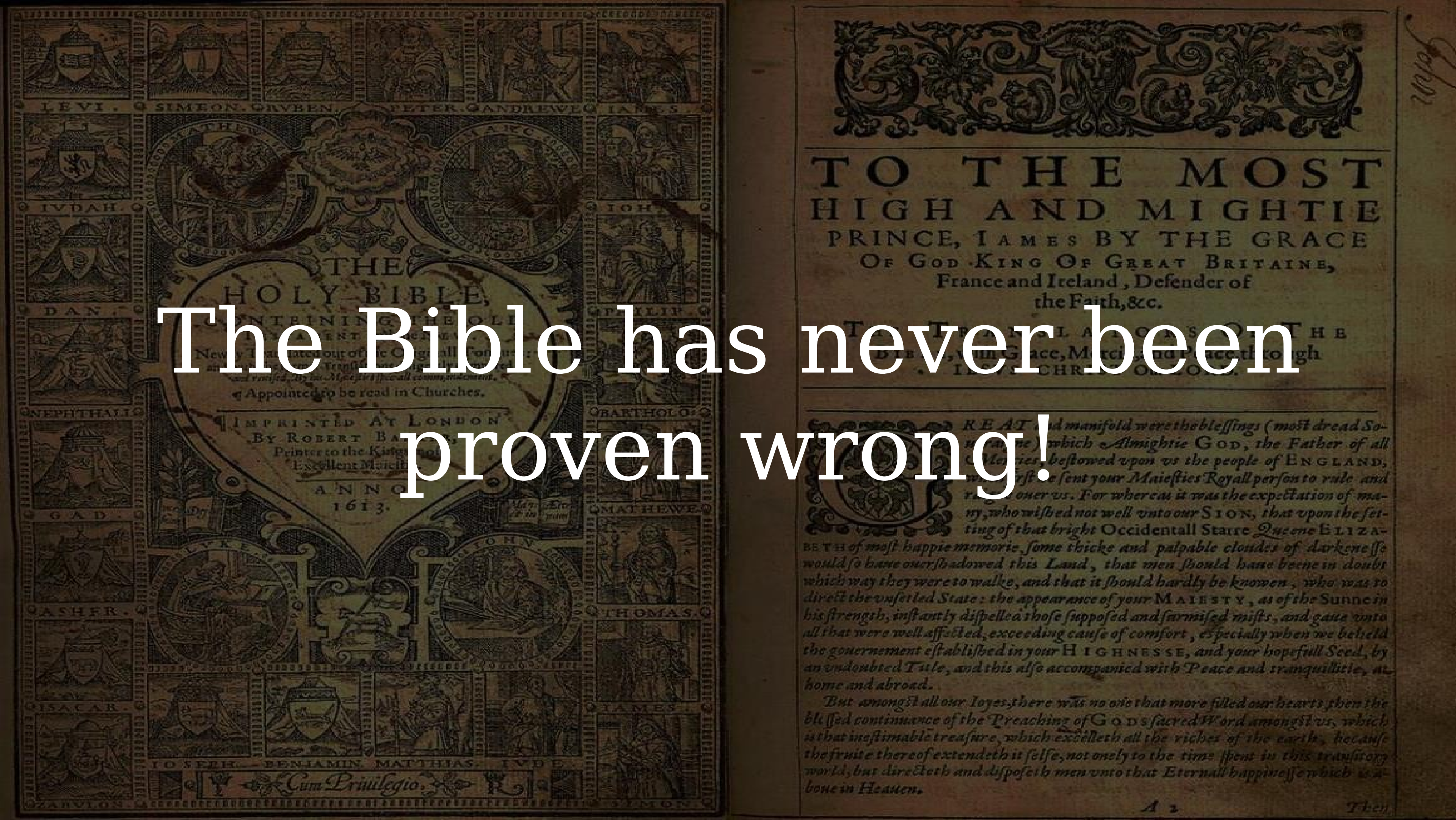
Custom LASIK

NEW

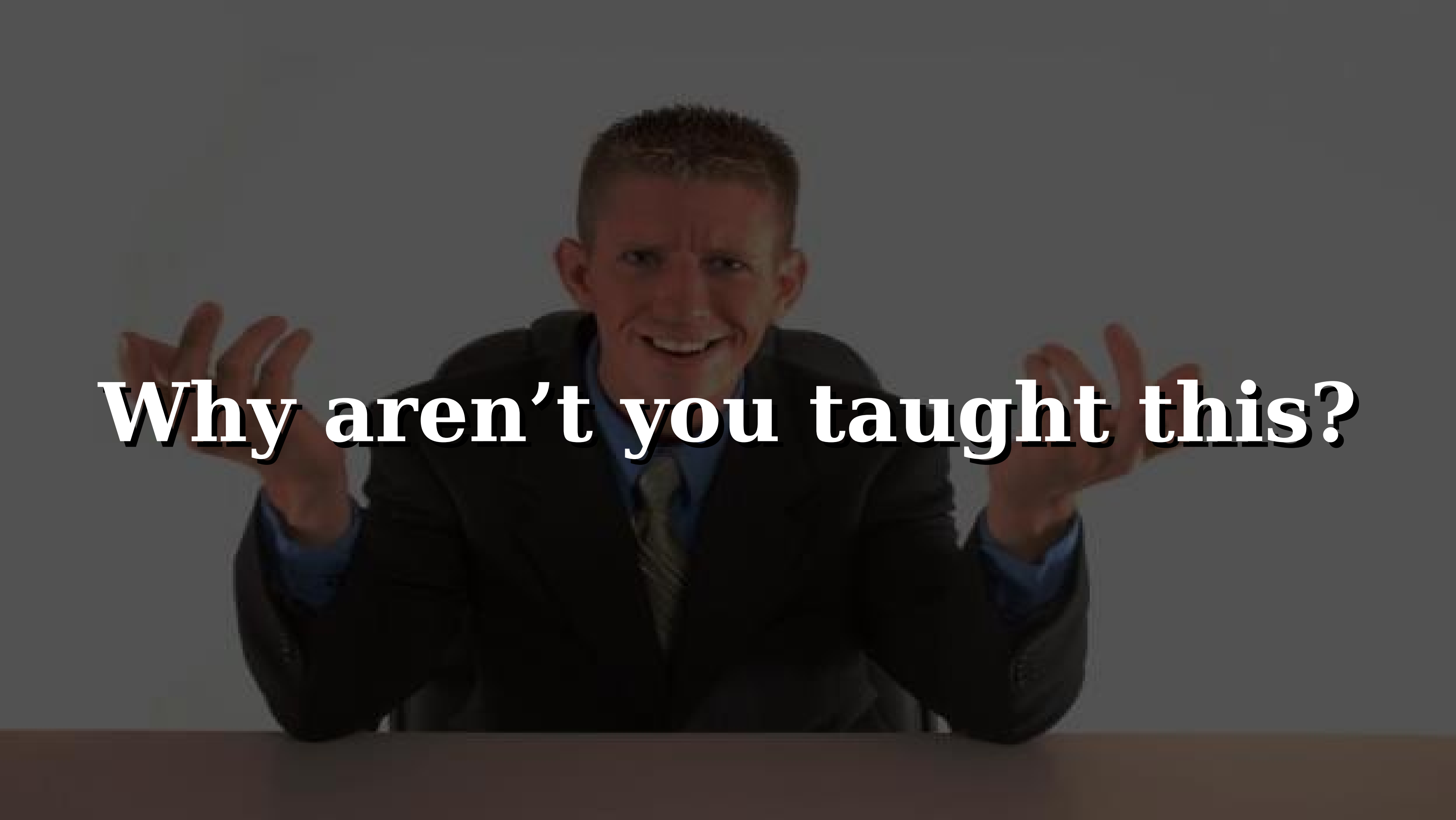
The FDA has approved VISX CustomVue, establishing a new standard in laser vision correction. FDA clinical studies demonstrate that CustomVue is safe and effective.

CustomVue uses WaveScan technology,

Cheyenne Eye Clinic

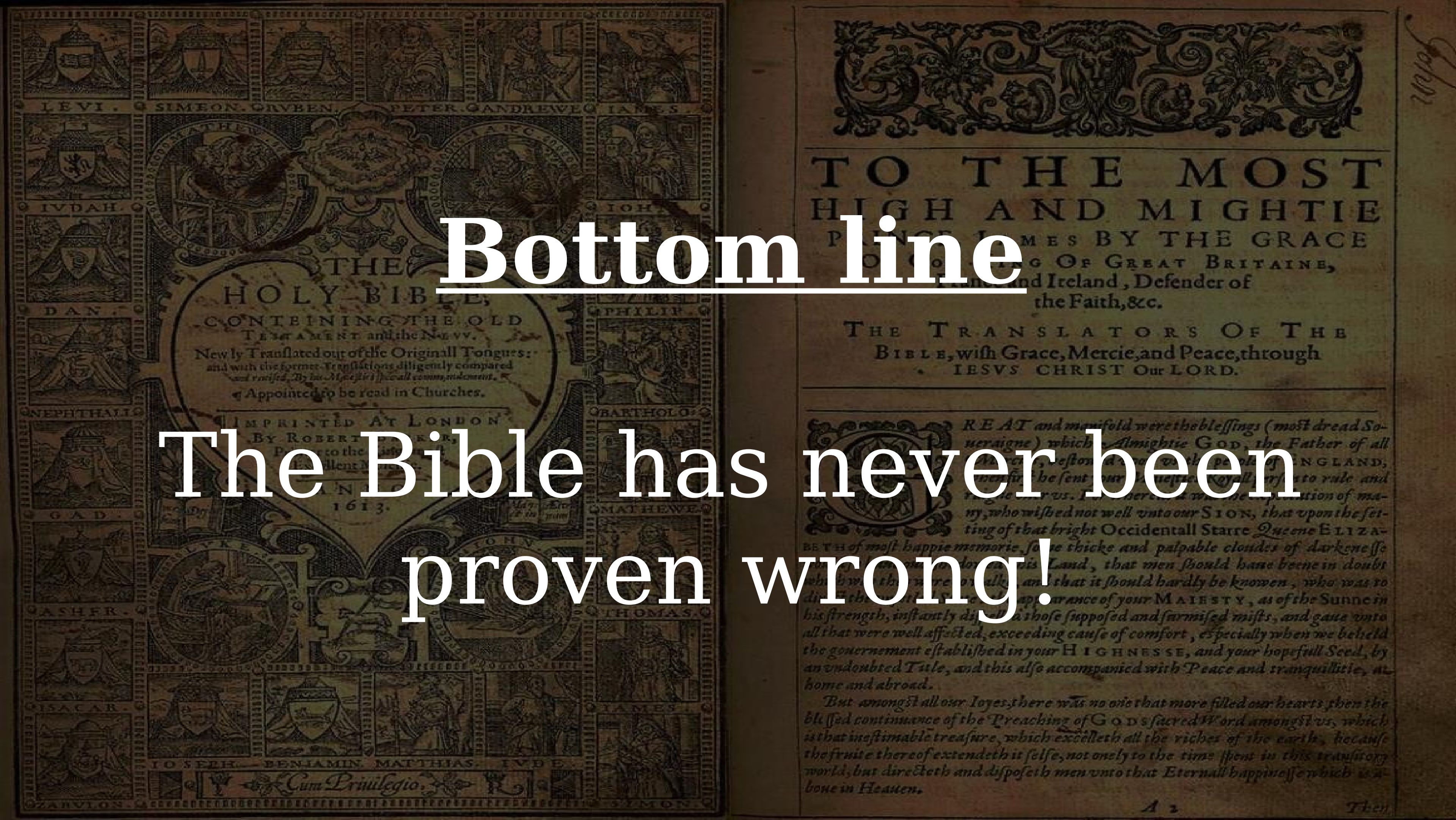


The Bible has never been proven wrong!



Why aren’t you taught this?

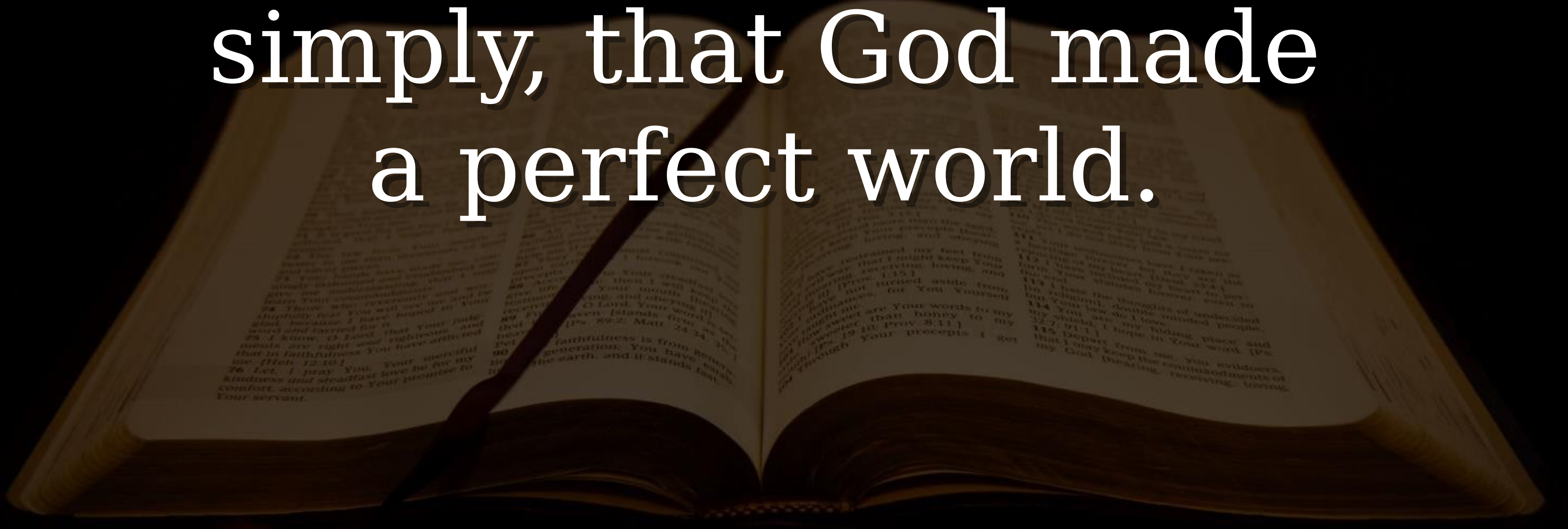
Because you might believe?



Bottom line

The Bible has never been proven wrong!

The Bible tells us simply, that God made a perfect world.



Man wrecked it!

We disobey!

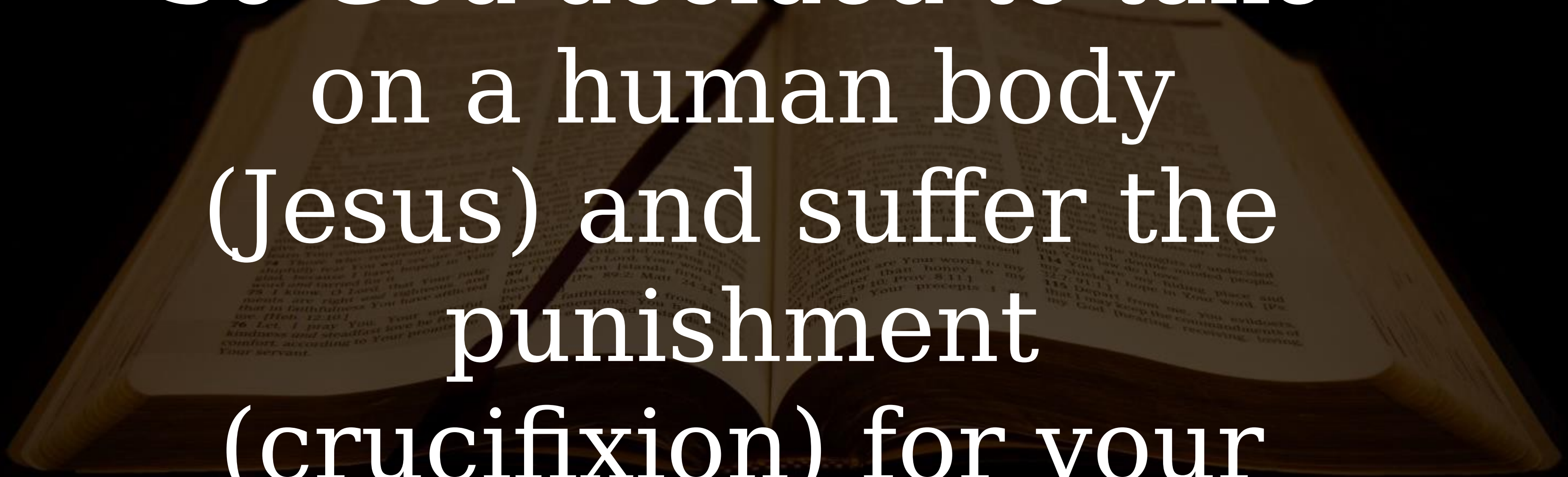
That is called SIN!

Now death came into the world.
ALL will die. After death is the
judgement.

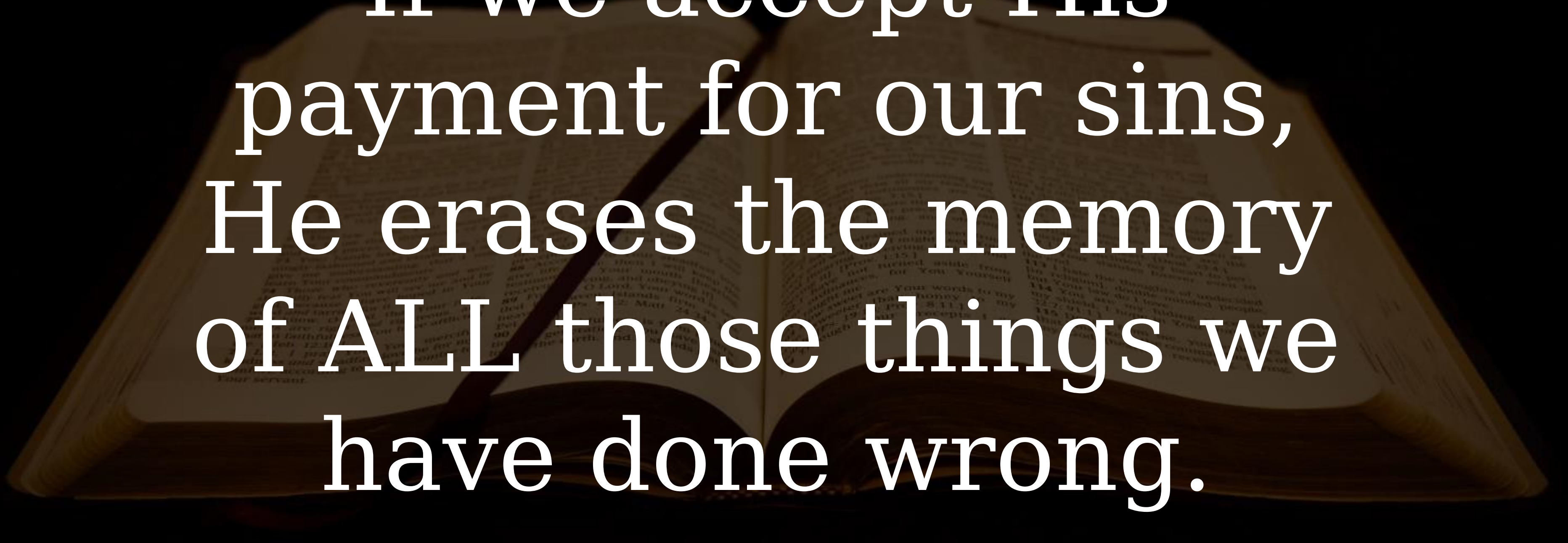
In order for God to have fellowship with us, he must give us life back.

SIN requires punishment to cleanse it.

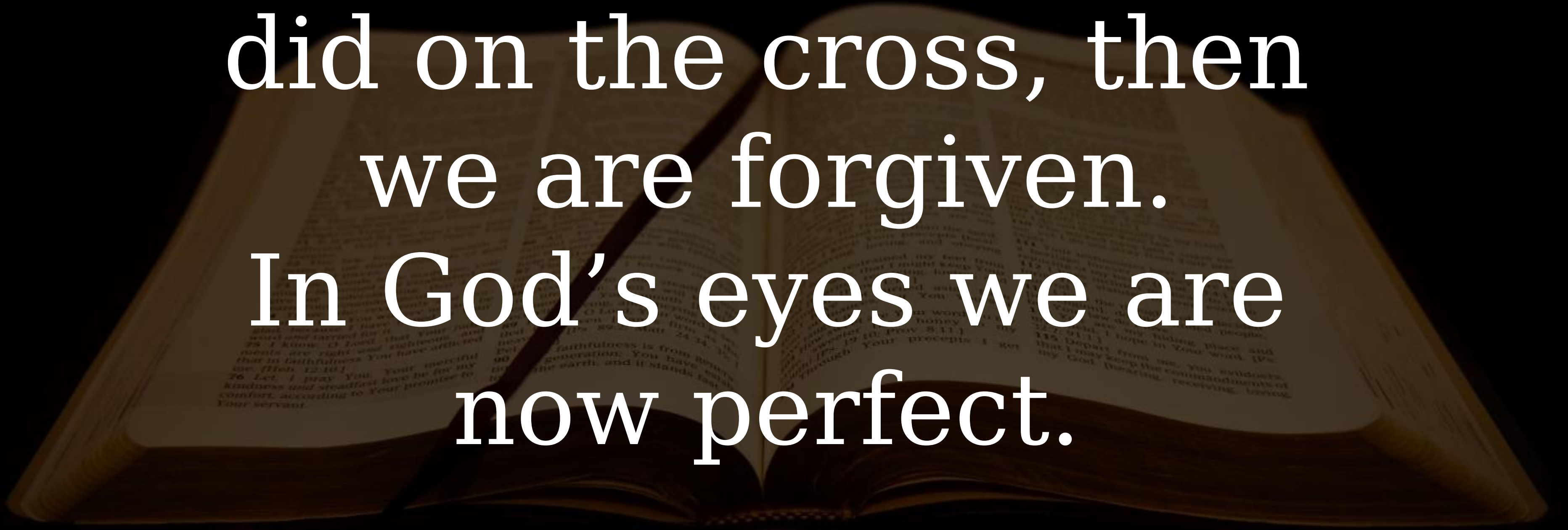
07/06/2014



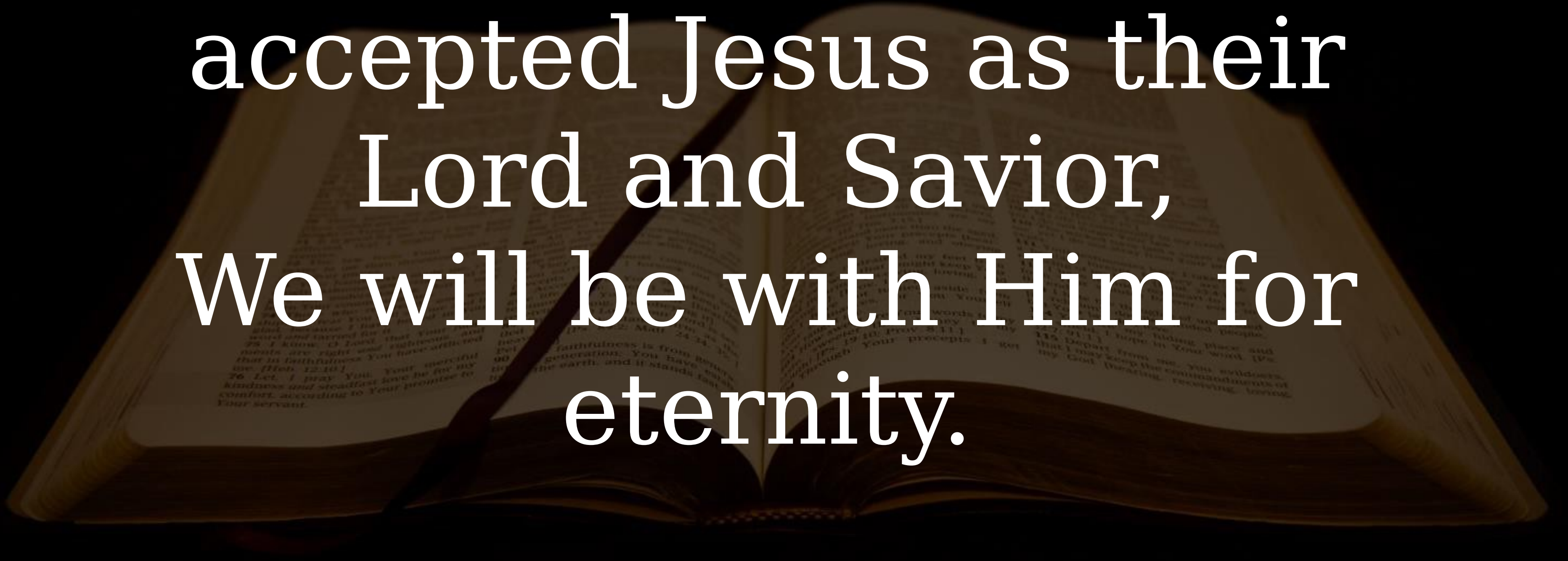
So God decided to take on a human body (Jesus) and suffer the punishment (crucifixion) for your (our) sins.



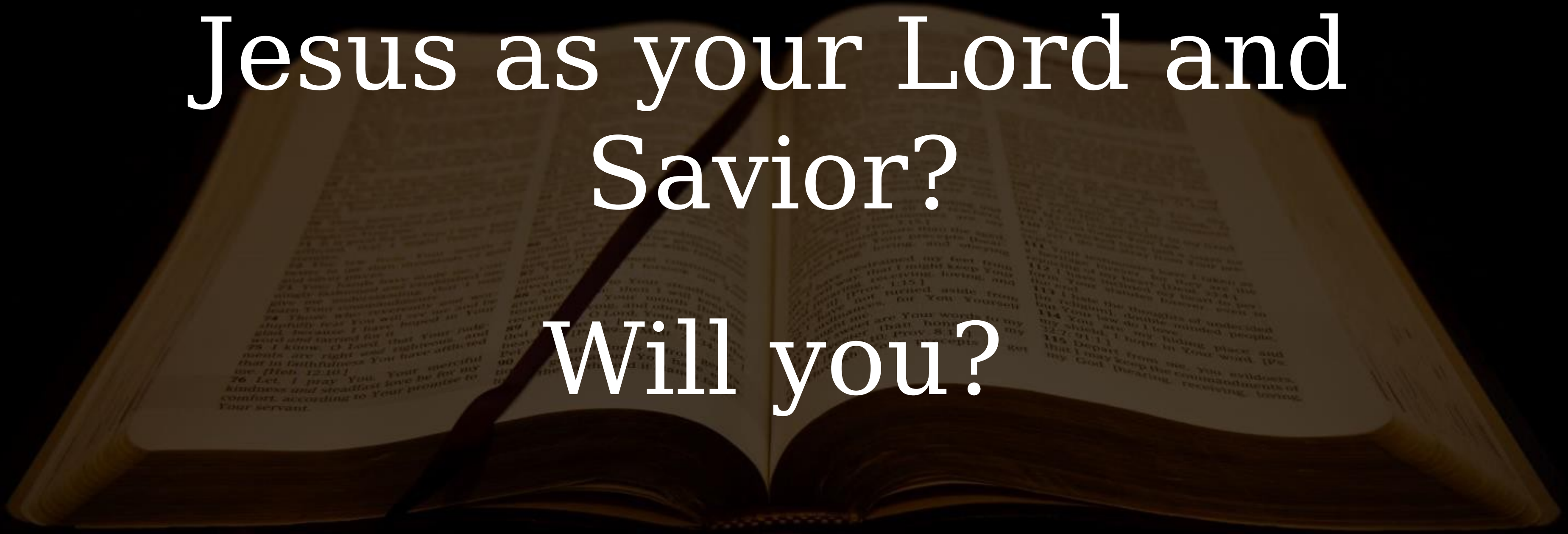
If we accept His payment for our sins, He erases the memory of ALL those things we have done wrong.



If we accept what Jesus did on the cross, then we are forgiven.
In God’s eyes we are now perfect.



For those who have accepted Jesus as their Lord and Savior,
We will be with Him for eternity.



Have you accepted Jesus as your Lord and Savior?

Will you?